The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

CHEATHAM CONFIRMED

There Was no Opposition Whatever in the Senate.

WASHINGTON AIR FULL OF WAR TALK

DECISIVE ACTION EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

An Important Transaction for High Point—Colonel Skinner's Condition Improved—Campbell Sure to Get the Murphy Postoffice.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 13.—Cheatham was confirmed today without the slightest opposition. He will take charge of the office Saturday or Monday. On account of the absence of the President tomorrow, the commission will not be issued before the date indicated. The necessary bond has already been arranged in anticipation of the result. Nearly all the patronage of the office is protected by the civil service law.

Major Grant was to see the President this afternoon by appointment, but at the hour named the President was closeted with the Secretary of War, and the engagements were all cancelled.

The Cuban situation was discussed at length at the White House today to the exclusion of everything else. Secretaries Long and Alger, of the Navy and War, respectively, were with the President the greater part of the day. The air is full of war talk here tonight and the feeling against Spain has got to a white heat. The President will not act precipitately, but a vigorous and decisive policy, going even further than mere recognition of belligerent rights, may be expected at once. Almost aw ord or an executive order now means a declaration of war against Spain.

Col. Ed. Steel, of High Point, passed through today enroute to Philadelphia. He will close out a big deal there tomorrow which will add another factory to High Point enterprise. From Philadelphia he goes to New York and thence to Europe on important business.

Slight improvement in Col. Skinner's condition is reported tonight.

Col. A. B. Andrews left for Raleigh tonight.

Captain Sam Bradshaw is here on department business.

Major Campbell, of the Murphy Bulletin, is waiting on Representative Pearson's return. He saw the Postmaster General today and with Mr. Pearson's son's endorsement, there is no question, he says, about his appointment as postmaster at Murphy.

GOLD SEEKERS FAR AWAY.

A Party From Ohio Landed in Terra Del Fuego.

New York, May 13.—The report that the schooner Joseph F. Loubat, on which Moses Y. Ransom, a wealthy resident of Ohio, and a party of gold seekers, left this port last October for Terra del Fuego, had not been heard of since February and that grave fears for the safety of the vessel and party were entertained, was denied today by friends of Mr. Ransom. A former business associate of Mr. Ransom said: "The report is ridiculous. I received a letter from Mr. Ransom April 27th. It was dated Slugget's Bay, Terra del Fuego, March 10th, 1897, and stated that the party had arrived there, which was their destination, safely, after a delightful passage; that they had just completed the landing of their machinery and provisions, a task which occupied them six weeks, and that they expected to begin the work of securing the gold at once."

The Bermuda Detained.

New York, May 13.—The Norwegian fruit steamer, Leon, Captain Lampe, which arrived today from Port Antonio, reports that the steamer Bermuda, which was held by the collector at that port, was still detained on May 7th, owing to her captain being implicated in filibustering previous to her touching there. She had on board part of her cargo, consisting of 1,300 bunches of bananas, which were in a damaged conditon.

Hung Jury in a Lynching Case.

Richmond, Va., May 13.—A hung jury was the result of the trial in Campbell county today of John W. Rosser, charged with participation in an attempt to lynch a negro named Clements. Two similar cases were continued.

NO USE FOR DOCTORS.

Women Who Relied on the Faith Cure Died.

Washington, May 13.—Mrs. Marie F. R. Clarke died of intestinal rupture today at her late residence, No. 726 Eleventh street, southwest. Mrs. Clarke was taken ill about thre weeks ago, and, it is asserted, had medical attendance been summoned in time she would undoubtedly have recovered; but she persisted in belief in the efficacy of prayer alone as a cure for all bodily ailments. Accordingly every day since the beginning of her sickness her home has been visited by her friends of the Eleventh Street Tabernacle, of which church she was a member, who would sing and pray with her.

Although she grew weaker, and her pains more agonizing every day, she would not hear of a doctor being called, and finally died in great suffering.

Armistice Arranged.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 13.—A special cablegram which was received in the street today from London says:

"Paris advices just received say that the armistice has been arranged between the Turks and Greeks.

Sudden Death.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 13.—John M. Kyle, a prominent horse dealer of Philadelphia, was found dead today in an upper apartment of his summer home at No. 156 Ocean avenue, this city. Death was caused by apoplexy. The deceased had lived at No. 49 North Twenty-second street, Philadelphia.

THAT ALEXANDRIA AFFAIR

MAYOR'S COURT THRONGED BY EXPECTANT SPECTATORS.

Steers Tells His Story—Said That He Made Remarks Reflecting on the Character of Mrs. Kirby.

Alexandria, Va., May 13.—The police court room was crowded at 9 o'clock this morning with an eager crowd of spectators in anticipation of sensational developments in the Steers-Kirby cowhiding affair, noted in yesterday's dispatch. Steers was then placed upon the stand and was subjected to a rigid examination. He said:

"The first intimation I had of the intention of Mrs. Kirby was when she assaulted me. I retreated to the sidewalk on the north side of the street and defended myself as best I could. I drew my pistol, but handed it to a by-stander, with the remark that 'I could lick Kirby without a pistol.'"

Kirby's attorney, Mr. Brent, insisted on knowing what the remarks were which Steers was to prove, when he was interrupted by an objection from the defence's attorney.

"I mean to prove, your honor," said Mr. Brent, "that the assault was provoked, and that Mr. and Mrs. Kirby would have been justified in putting him six feet under ground."

The Mayor then questioned the witness by asking him if he had said incriminating things about Mrs. Kirby and Steers answered "I did."

The witness also acknowledged that he referred to Mrs. Kirby when he used the term, d—— old w—— to Officer Knight. He denied having cocked his pistol, and only struck Kirby after they clinched. The remarks that he made reflecting on Mrs. Kirby were made to her husband; he had not made them to any one else.

This closed the testimony.

Steers was fined $20 for carrying concealed weapons. The Kirbys were fined $5 for assault.

The impression here is the affair is not ended, and it may be a duel in the next twenty-four hours.

ONE WAY TO WIN.

Run Forced by Batter Getting In the Way of a Pitched Ball.

Louisville, May 13.—Two hits and Hill's bad judgment filled the bases for the Phillies in the twelfth inning with no one out. Nash was sent in to bat for Gillen. He purposely let Hill hit him, forcing a run. The game will probably be protested.

Score:

	R	H	E
Louisville ...0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—	2	12	4
Phila .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—	3	10	1

Batteries: Hill and Wilson, Taylor and Clements.

Three Lost in Succession.

Pittsburg, May 13.—Pittsburg lost its third straight today by losing to Washington. Bad fielding lost the game for the locals, although Killen was hit hard. Score:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg .... 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1—	4	8	5
Washington . 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 1 1—	7	14	1

Batteries: Killen and Sugden, McJames and McGuire.

An Astonishing Three Bagger.

Cincinnati, May 13.—Wild pitching had full sway in the game here today. Dammon astonished his friends by making a three-bagger at a critical point and bringing in three runs.

Score:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati ... 0 3 0 2 0 0 2 0 *—	7	8	2
New York.... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—	3	5	3

Batteries: Dammon and Pietz, Doheny and Wilson.

Why Boston Won.

Cleveland, May 13.—Boston won from Cleveland today because Nichols was invincible. Young was hit hard at the right time. Score:

	R	H	E
Cleveland .... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—	1	4	0
Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1—	4	8	1

Batteries: Young and Zimmer, Nichols and Bergen.

Rain Stopped the Game.

Chicago, May 13—The Chicago-Brooklyn game was postponed today on account of the wet grounds. It will be played tomorrow.

Fitz Says Fake.

Baltimore, Md., May 13.—Bob Fitzsimmons laughed today when he saw an alleged verascope picture in a New York paper representing him hitting Corbett a foul blow in the fourteenth round at Carson City.

"It's all a fake," he said. "Corbett himself says that I did not foul him."

TILLMAN AND SIMPSON

Each Makes a Sensation in His End of the Capitol.

DO SENATORS SPECULATE IN SUGAR?

"GET AT THE TRUTH AND PUNISH THOSE WHO ARE GUILTY."

Sockless Simpson Beaten in a Tilt With the Great White Czar—The Speaker Unable to Inform Jerry Where He Was At.

Washington, May 13.—After agreement to adjourn over until Monday, Senator Allen's Chapman resolution was taken up.

Chapman's anxiety to shield and save the guilty parties from exposure, disgrace and punishment, Senator Allen said, he could understand. "But as the representatives of seventy million of people," proceeded Mr. Allen, "we cannot afford to permit Mr. Chapman, the representative of a powerful organization, which, it has been charged, exercises great influence over this body, to go unwhipped."

The discussion assumed a legal and technical phase, Messrs. Faulkner (West Virginia), White (California), and Spooner (Wisconsin) arguing on the law applying to Chapman.

Mr. Hoar moved to refer the resolution to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. White argued that the pardoning power was exclusively an executive function, and it was not for the Senate to suggest methods to the executive or to curtail that power.

Answering a question of Mr. Allen, Mr. White said the right of the Nebraska Senator to urge this resolution was not questioned, but it was a question of propriety whether the Senate should trench upon executive power.

Mr. Allen replied rather warmly that on questions of propriety he would assume the responsibility.

Mr. Daniel (Virginia) proposed a modification of the resolution so that all reference to executive clemency be struck out, leaving the resolution to require Chapman to appear before the Senate and purge himself of contempt.

Mr. Pettus (Alabama) urged that the investigation be opened fresh, requiring witnesses to appear and testify, instead of punishing them for past misdeeds.

Mr. Chandler (New Hampshire) asked why, if a petition was being circulated in the Senate for the pardon of Chapman, and Senators were being importuned to sign it, it was not proper to consider a resolution on the subject. Was it necessary, he asked, that a petition in remonstrance be prepared?

Mr. White answered that anything in the line of remonstrance could better be made by personal appeal or letter rather than as the act of the Senate seeking to direct the course of the executive.

When Mr. Tillman (South Carolina) endeavored to question Mr. Chandler, the latter suggested that the South Carolina Senator observe the rule of sitting down during the reply. "When you play ball you always stand up," said Mr. Tillman, amid laughter.

Mr. Chandler went on to say that if there were any Senators who had engaged in speculation in sugar stock—which God forbid is the case—then four years have obliterated the evidence. The old investigation had failed; the tree had fallen and it ought to lie. It would be a preposterous proposition, he said, after the tribulations of the committee, of the courts and of the newspaper press, that the witness Chapman should be pardoned. Mr. Chandler said he could not conceive that any executive should grant such a pardon. It would establish that, after conviction, and the conviction sustained by the United States Supreme court, the accused can go to the White House and get a pardon, or could come to the Senate to be relieved of the conviction. The Senator said he could not believe any such lame and impotent conclusion would come from the investigation.

Senator Tillman made a sensational speech, in the course of the debate, on bringing Chapman before the bar of the Senate. He said the Senate should not go after Chapman, but should learn whether Senators had speculated in sugar stock. There were published charges, he said, that Senators had speculated in sugar stock within the last week. Instead of looking to Chapman, he said, the Senate might better call on Havemeyer and other Sugar Trust grandees.

Referring to the last investigation, he said: "We want to know whether our committee was bought, and punish them and the men who bought them."

"It seems to me," said Mr. Tillman, "that we are not after Chapman; that the original investigation was not intended to punish Chapman, but to discover whether any Senator on this floor had been guilty of using his official position to make money by speculation in stocks, which were influenced by his action as a Senator on the committee which reported the tariff bill. It is not worth while to try to cover up this matter with badinage and flippance. The Senator from New Hampshire will excuse me. I do not intend that as any reflection upon his language, but it does appear to me that he treated it rather flippantly.

"There are today in the newspapers of this country charges floating about and being sent broadcast, signed by correspondents of the gallery, to the effect that last week, when the new tariff bill was reported with a change in the sugar schedule, three Senators had speculated in sugar stocks. We have another stench on our hands, and instead of it being a differential in favor of the trust of a third of a cent as that was, it is now two-thirds in favor of the trust.

"There are two correspondents who have over their own signatures charged that Senators have speculated within the last week and made money. Now, if you want to investigate, you have a new reason to investigate. If you intend to get at the true inwardness of the matter, to get at the truth and to punish those who are guilty, say so and do so, or else hush. That is the whole sum and substance of it. We do not want Chapman. We want Hayemeyer."

At 2 o'clock the Cuban resolution went over until 2 o'clock Tuesday at the request of Senator Morgan.

The debate on the Chapman resolution proceeding, Senator Gray, chairman of the investigating committee, reviewing its works.

The Chapman resolution was referred without division to the judiciary committee, and at 2:25 p. m., after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Washington, May 13.—What promised to be an exceedingly tame, flat and unprofitable session of the House, was this morning turned into one of the noisiest and most boisterous of this Congress.

It was all caused by Jerry Simpson and his purpose to require the Speaker to appoint the committees, upon which policy of refusal on the part of the Speaker, the House, by a majority vote, has set the seal of its approval, despite Democratic protest.

Mr. Simpson set the House into a whirlwind of excitement. His point of "no quorum" was met by the Speaker's ability in counting a quorum, and his objection to the reading of the journal was brushed aside by the great White Czar. Mr. Simpson was looking for trouble, but he did not get it; but he caused plenty of it. Mr. Simpson directed bitter invectives against "the tyrannical and Czar-like rulings of the Speaker and the base and highly reprehensible actions of the Republican majority in delaying all needed legislation by their infamous do-nothing policy."

Simpson's words produced a howl of disapproval from the Republican side. Messrs. Dingley, Stone, Payne and others called him to order, which only induced the Kansas statesman to designate Mr. Payne as a "groveling creature of the Speaker, who does his bidding in order to get on a good committee."

Twice, on motions made by Mr. Bailey and Mr. Bland, the House voted to allow Mr. Simpson to proceed. Again did Mr. Dingley object, and the Speaker ruled Mr. Simpson out of order, saying he did not care for Mr. Simpson's vituperative personal attack, but that such a speech only did harm and no good.

Mr. Terry, of Alabama, made another motion to allow Mr. Simpson to go on, and for the third time the Democrats voted to allow Mr. Simpson to have his say. The vote resulted—71 ayes and 86 noes.

A division was called on this and an aye and no vote was taken, the House refusing, by a vote of 96 to 81, to allow Mr. Simpson to proceed.

On the announcement of the vote Mr. Simpson inquired:

"Where am I at, Mr. Speaker?"

Amid roars of laughter the Speaker gravely remarked: "The present occupant of the chair has never been able to discover any one who could establish that particular fact."

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was presented. The principal contention in the bill is the Senate amendment opening the Utah gilsonite lands to occupation. By agreement this matter went over until Monday.

Other items in the report were agreed to and the House adjourned until Monday.

DUTY ON RICE.

Insufficient to Protect Interests of Rice Growers.

Washington, May 13.—The Southern rice growers are here in force and are making a vigorous protest against the changes made by the Senate Finance Committee in the rice schedule of the Dingley bill. They were amply satisfied with the Dingley bill as it passed the House, but are up in arms against the Senate amendment. In the original bill clean rice was protected to the extent of 2 cents a pound; unclean had 1½ cents, and rough ¾ cent. Under the new dispensation of things in the Senate these duties are cut in two, and the gap between unclean and clean rice is made so great that the rice millers will not need the American crop until all other avenues of supply are exhausted. There is thus practically no protection to the domestic rice grower. The delegation here hope that in the general wreck of schedules and crush of industries that are sure to come in the tariff bill in its struggle for passage they will save their product from utter destruction. The Wilson bill gave the rice region along the tide-waters of the South Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico a severe blow, from which it is still suffering, and the Republican party has been looked to as the Moses to lead the industry out of the wilderness. The Senate bill practically continues the Wilson bill rice schedule, which gave the rice trust all the advantage it sought. The rice growers are asking to be heard before the duty is finally fixed, and they are making a man-to-man canvass of the Senate. They seem to feel sure of satisfactory treatment by the House.

Jailed for Spitting on a Car Floor.

San Francisco, May 13.—Millionaire W. B. Bradbury, who was recently arrested and fined $5 for spitting on the floor of a street car, was arrested again last night for the same offense. Today he was sentenced to twenty-four hours in pail. His attorney will sue out a writ of habeas corpus. Bradbury declares that the anti-spitting ordinance is idiotic, and any free-born American has a right to spit where and when he pleases.

Mysterious Murder.

Rochester, N. Y., May 13.—The body of William H. Peart was found face downward in the grass in front of the Nazareth House of St. Andrew's church early this morning. He had been shot through the heart. No clue to the murderer has been found.

HOT NEWS FROM CUBA

Startling Information is Received by a Committee of the Senate.

NEWS CREATED PROFOUND IMPRESSION

HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS IN CUBA IN A STARVING CONDITION.

If the President's Information Were Made Public Indignation in This Country Would be Beyond Control.

Washington, May 13.—What looks like a crisis in the Cuban situation seems imminent today. Both the President and the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee maintain absolute secrecy in regard to the matter. When the committee convened today Chairman Davis laid before it a brief of the correspondence prepared by the State department. Chairman Davis and Senators Foraker and Morgan related the incidents connected with their visit to the White House yesterday, and the interview with Secretary Sherman.

The correspondence seen by the subcommittee and submitted this morning, in the shape of a brief, created a profound impression upon the committee. This brief opened their eyes to the fact that the representations of the Spanish Government and the pronunciation of Weyler were not only misleading, but absolutely untrue.

There was not a dissenting voice in the committee room with respect to the policy that should be pursued. The sentiment was unanimously in favor of a resolution such as Mr. Morgan is pushing, although some urged even more drastic measures. The only difference of opinion was on the question as to when was the proper time to act.

One of the gravest matters brought out in the correspondence is that relating to the destitution of American citizens on the island. The committee has a list of heads of families representing over 100 Americans who are said to be in a starving condition. They are represented to be corralled in towns and unable to get out for food even if they had the means to procure it. The correspondence represents that there are thousands of Cubans in this condition.

The statement comes from persons who have seen the official reports from Cuba that if the report were made public it would probably lead to massacres of American citizens in Cuba and to war with Spain. The popular indignation in this country would be beyond control.

Mr. Morgan asked today that his resolution be made the special order for two o'clock Tuesday, and it is not believed that, in the face of the facts known to Senators, any objection will be made to this. There is a perfect understanding between the President and Foreign Affairs Committee and the delay until Tuesday is in the public interest.

The resolution which is pending in the Senate is as follows:

"Joint resolution declaring that a condition of public war exists in Cuba, and that strict neutrality shall be maintained:

"Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed, and for some maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each and all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

There will be a practically unanimous expression of opinion in favor of the resolution by the Foreign Relations Committee. Some may raise the constitutional question against it, but will not urge it very hard; but will at the same time express sympathy with Cuba and say that some action ought to be taken, but maintain the action should be by the executive and not by Congress.

Senator Gallinger introduced a joint resolution in the Senate today appropriating $50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. The resolution went to the Foreign Relations Committee.

It is expected that the President will send a message to Congress Monday asking that the necessary appropriation be made.

BUCKET SHOP RAIDED.

Four Arrests Made—Customers Scattered in Confusion.

New York, May 13.—The International Stock and Grain Company, an alleged bucket-shop, in New street, was raided today by headquarter's detectives. The rooms were crowded with customers, when, shortly before 2 o'clock, five detectives, in plain clothes, entered the place. Thomas Murphy, the proprietor of the place, was taken into custody. The detectives were in citizens' clothes, and after the customers escaped some of them did not stop unti they were out of the neighborhood. They left umbrellas, coats, hats and packages in confusion in the offices of the raided concern.

In addition to Murphy, three alleged brokers and telegraph operators were arrested. The prisoners were held for examination tomorrow. Detective Madden got the evidence against the place. He visited it three times recently and bought sugar, Delaware and Hudson and Northern Pacific on margin.

The United States authorities have decided to take steps toward stamping out bucket shops. Today several deputy marshals were sent through the down-town districts, serving subpoenas among brokers. Illegal use of the mails is charged.

DID FITZ HIT FOUL?

They Say the Verascope Will Show That He Did.

New York, May 13.—When the big crowd gathers at the Academy of Music Saturday night to witness the Corbett-Fitzimmons fight on canvas they will see many things that are surprising and many things over which they will gossip for days.

Some time ago W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, told the newspapers of a foul blow by Fitzimmons, which he had discovered in the verascope films. The public was skeptical and the subject was dropped.

The foul blow is pictured in the verascope, nevertheless. Nobody who has seen the films can gainsay it. When Corbett's friends see the fight on canvas they will be up in arms. They will see Fitzsimmons land on Corbett's jaw when the Californian is down.

A foul? There is not the shadow of a doubt of it. But as to its effect on the result of the fight, there is only one thing to be said.

Corbett would have been knocked out anyway. The Californian himself will admit this. It was the solar-plexus punch that did the business, not the foul rap on the jaw.

Nevertheless the blow was a foul technically, and when seen on the big canvas sheet the public will judge for themselves as to its foul intent and the damage it occasioned.

Expelled Boys Reinstated.

Sharon, Pa., May 13.—The faculty of Grove City College, where two serious riots occurred this week, held a meeting today, and, after considerable discussion, agreed to drop all proceedings against thes tudents engaed, and eighteen of them were reinstated. Injured ball players are now out of danger.

TRANSIT TARIFFS AGAIN

DETRIMENT TO INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE.

Attitude of This Government—Its Interests Directly Conflict With Those of Great Britain.

Washington, May 13.—Transit tariffs were again forced to the attention of thes ub-committee of the first commission of the universal postal congress at the session of that committee today. This is the question about which so much has been written of late and one of the questions which has induced such acrid discussions and undignified proceedings in the Congress.

If the question were put to a fair and square test the transit countries would be largely outvoted. There are three governments which it is positively known would vote for free and immediate transit who cannot just now afford to antagonize Great Britain. These governments are Sweden, Spain and Japan. These delegates, could they be assured of a combination which would defeat the British combination, would vote against her, but they cannot afford to oppose her without the certainty of successful opposition.

The attitude of the United States is uncertain. It favors the abolition of the transit tariffs as being a great detriment to the international postal service. The United States is in a dilemma. It wants to be polite in the diplomatic sense of the word and wants to join the South American combination against transit tariffs. It is quite probable that it will not vote at all. The matter is so close that it may develop that the United States has the telling vote in the congress, and then this country will be between two fires. It is quite probable that the matter will be brought to the attention of the cabinet at its next meeting. The question is, shall the United States vote in the congress the way it wants to vote and the way its interests dictate that it should vote, or will it be so polite as to allow Great Britain and her allies to carry their points and levy a tax on every country which sends mail through the transit countries?

BASE BALL AT MEBANE.

Game Called In Fourth Inning With Presbyterians Ahead.

Special to The Tribune.

Mebane, N. C., May 13.—The game between Oak Ridge and Presbyterian High school was called during the fourth inning on account of rain. The score was 5 to 3 in favor of the Presbyterians. The game opened with the Presbyterians at he bat. Matthews and Brack in the point for Oak Ridge. Matthews was batted out of the box and Baker substituted. For the Presbyterians Hopkins and Oldham were the batteries. The features of the game for Oak Ridge were the playing of Barker, Lambeth and Smith, for the blue stocking Presbyterians, the batting of Bellamy, Kennedy and Scott. The beautiful catch in deep center after a hard run by Oldham, J., and the beautiful catching of Oldham were features. They will play again tomorrow.

Greeks Will Evacuate Domoko.

London, May 13—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Domoko says:

"The position here has materially changed, and the early evacuation of the positions occupied by the Greeks is probable.

"A number of troops have already departed. Anyhow, no preparations are being made to resist should the Turks advance. It is generally asserted here that the war is ended."

Republican Mayor Elected.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 13.—The biennial city election here yesterday resulted in the election of Edgar A. Newall, Republican, as mayor by a majority of 188 over the Democratic and Knights of Labor candidates. The present city government is Democratic.

Not a Single Bushel of Wheat.

New York, May 13.—Chicago wires: "Not a bushel of wheat received here today; first time in thirty years."

INTERESTING DURHAM NOTES

GEORGE WALKER SENTENCED TO TWELVE MONTHS ON THE ROADS.

Stockholders of the Telephone Company Agitated Over the Decision of the Supreme Court—Enlargement of Cotton Plant.

Special to The Tribune.

Durham, N. C., May 12.—In the Superior court yesterday George Walker, a young white man, was convicted of forging an order and obtaining liquor thereon from the bar of John Patterson, better known as "Happy Patty," and sentenced to a term of twelve months on the roads. This morning defendant's counsel gave notice of a motion to set aside the verdict and judgment on the ground of newly discovered evidence tending to show mistaken identity. Much sympathy is expressed for Walker, who was formerly a United States deputy marshal, and in the line of his duty caused "Happy Jack" to be prosecuted in the Federal court for an attempt to defraud the government by failing to remove or obliterate stamps on empty whisky casks. Patterson has been active in the prosecution of Walker.

Without expressing an opinion, your correspondent hopes there is some mistake in Walker's conviction and that it may be traced to its source.

Quite a sensation was created among some of our citizens who are investors in the capital stock of the Interstate Telephone and Telegraph company, a corporation having its headquarters in this city and ramifications throughout Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, over the decision of the United States supreme court sustaining the Bell Telephone company's right to the Berliner patents, etc. It is thought by many that this decision will bar all rival companies from the privilege of operating competing lines for the next eleven years and open the way for suits for damages against all companies who have been operating, for infringement. Your correspondent saw Mr. L. A. Carr, president, and Major Guthrie, attorney for the Interstate, this morning, but they declined to give out a statement or indicate what their future policy would be until a full text of the decision can be had.

Messrs. W. J. Ramsey & Bro., two worthy young men from Trinity college, have opened a book store in the Wright building, and from present indications their enterprise will prove a success. Competition is badly needed in this line and their advent will be hailed with delight by the citizens of Durham, who are tired of being extortioned in the price of school books.

The sale of tobacco and cigarette stamps yesterday amounted to $3,526.10. So you see, our manufacturers are not sleeping.

Superintendent Sharpe of the Peasle Cotton mills informs me that the company is preparing to enlarge their plant, which already employs 175 operatives. When the new addition is complete the force will be augmented to about 200 hands. Yet there are people in this broad land mean enough to decry enterprises of this kind and to regard men of energy who furnish employment to hundreds and thousands of their fellowmen as public enemies. Out upon such fogyism. The one thing above all else needed in the south today is capital and enterprise to develop our abundant natural resources. Such men should be encouraged in every way possible, instead of being condemned.

S. M. Holton is a very happy man. A little baby girl has just arrived at his home and her name is Ethel. Mr. Holton is a strong advocate of woman's suffrage today, a radical departure in his politics, which can only be accounted for on the ground of prospective home influences. D. C. M.

LECTURE BY DR. POTEAT.

Powerful and Original Address on Patriotism.

Special to The Tribune.

Wake Forest, N. C., May 12.—On Tuesday evening, the 18th, Dr. E. M. Poteat of New Haven, Conn., lectured on "Patriotism." The lecture was one of marked power and originality. He illustrated his conception of the true patriot by the mention of Isaiah and his struggle to establish the glory of Israel; Demosthenes and his Titanic efforts to drive back, by the power and inspiration of his eloquence, the Macedonian invaders from his country's borders; Savonarola, the Elijah of Florence, and his efforts to cure her of her political and social diseases; Cromwell and his successful effort at breaking up English tyranny, and Joseph Mazzini and his impetuous effort to accomplish the union of Italy.

All of them held in common the following traits: They were idealists, saw their country in a vision of glory and longed to secure for her and for the future a glorious heritage. At the same time, in a different sense, they were pessimists. They did not look about and refuse to see the vices and sins which sapped the lives of their countries, but boldly faced them, denounced them and spent their lives in trying to secure their reformation. They were self-sacrificing, daring to assert and content for the establishment of their principles in spite of every obstacle.

Here the lecturer made a personal application of these requirements and appealed to the students to see this southland in a vision of glories, to dream of it and love it. Hold her to be capable of a destiny before unhoped for and to believe in their dreams. "Young men," said the speaker, "of enthusiasm are what I would like to see. None of your young old men for me." He also urged the students against overlooking the evils which prevail but to have the courage to condemn and reform them.

Two prominent fields, the speaker thought, were open to young men in North Carolina to become patriots.

In public education. In emphatic tones he urged its dissemination, and incidentally mentioned the aggressive fight made to this end by J. W. Bailey and others.

In politcs, where the people are so often led as puppets by the demagogues, over-influenced by lobbyists and money kings.

After Dr. Poteat's lecture Dr. Taylor spoke for a few minutes along the same line, and, as he always does, delighted every one.

Bonds Sold.

Special to The Tribune.

Mt. Airy, N. C., May 12.—The sale of bonds for water works has been consummated and work will soon begin now for this long needed improvement. Now for electric lights and a good system of graded schools, and we will have one of the best towns in northwestern North Carolina.

LESE MAJESTE.

German Socialist Moves to Strike the Crime From the Laws.

Berlin, May 13.—The Reichstag today debated a motion made by Herr Bebel, Socialist, for the repeal of the clause in the penal code, bearing upon the crime of lese majeste. At the outset of the debate Herr Singer, Socialist, arose from his seat and warned the public in the galleries that several detectives were there, and that visitors had better refrain from giving utterance to their opinions.

Speaking to his motion, Herr Bebel dwelt upon the enormous increase in the number of trials for lese majeste, and the widening of the scope of the offence. He instanced the case of a man who was tried and punished for making disrespectful remarks about the Emperor in his own house, and in the presence of only the members of his family.

Herr Rebel denounced the courts for completely altering the conception of lese majeste for inventing the crime of indirect lese majeste and for condemning accused persons who had not named the Emperor, but who were supposed to have aimed their remarks at him. The President of the Reichstag warned Herr Bebel that he must not drag the name of the sovereign into the debate.

Dr. Leiber, leader of the centrists, and Herr Richter, Radical, agreed that reform was required in respect to the crime of leste majeste.

Hadn't Seen Her Daughter for Many Years

Cleveland Leader.

The basis for a drama was furnished by the visit of an old woman to the Central Police Station last evening. She came all the way from Pittsburg to ask the police to assist her in locating her daughter, whom she understood to be in Cleveland. Mother and daughter had not seen each other since the latter was two years old.

By a trick of fate the daughter had been brought to the very place where the mother had come to seek aid in finding her, but one of the last spots on earth where she would expect the child to be seen.

The old mother, who was widowed, poor, and without means of support other than that to be had from washing, had come to Cleveland in the hope of finding a better home than her own wretched place of abode, and of spending the remainder of her days in taking care of the daughter, who she judged might be sick.

But instead of finding her in a comfortable home she met her in a prison cell, waiting to be moved to the workhouse, there to serve out a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of $50 and costs for being a suspicious person. Indeed, it was only the accidental delay of a day in the departure for the workhouse that brought the two together at the station.

The old woman tottered into the station office last night with a letter from the Pittsburg authorities, addressed to Superintendent Corner, mentioning her as Mrs. Mary A. McMasters, of Gillhall, Alleghany county. The letter stated that the daughter had asked the Pittsburg police to find her mother and have her to come to Cleveland. The daughter had twice written, once under the name of May Clinton and recently as Nellie Branner. The sentence to the workhouse was received under the name of Nellie Woods.

The identification was secured, because the detectives remembered that Nellie Woods has sometimes been known as May Clinton. Both mother and daughter independently stated that the girl had been adopted by a family named Copeland; she had been stolen away from her, said the mother, when two years old. Later she took the name of May Clinton, and subsequently was married to one Branner, who went with Detective Carew to Toledo from the western part of the county some days ago.

The mother was taken to the cell. Neither knew the other. They exchanged critical glances, but there was no scene, no shedding of tears, not even a shaking of hands. But it was evident from the personal similarity that they were indeed mother and daughter. The mother had come to Cleveland only to find her long-lost child, a stranger, with a wrecked life. Instead of having a home to which to welcome her mother, the daughter was incarcerated behind prison bars.

The old woman went away. For the night she found lodgment at the Bethel, whither she was directed by the police authorities.

Here's a First-Rate Lie.

"What was the most exciting experience I ever had?" repeated Clarence Haight, as he jerked his chair a little nearer the comfortable grate at the Olmpic Gun Club. "I think it occurred last summer, when I was hunting doves up in Sonoma County. Now, shooting doves is not particularly exciting or perilous, but this was one of the hottest experiences I ever had.'

"I had been traveling all day with a big bag, and was pretty well tired out when I struck the country road and started for home. It was a good four miles' walk, and I was pretty well pleased to see a big wagonload of hay approaching. The rancher gave me permission to ride, so I scrambled up on top, lay down on the sweet new mown hay and went swaying and swinging down the road. I was just dozing off when bang! went my shotgun. I had forgotten to take the cartridge out of it and something had pressed the trigger. The horses gave a jump and the driver rolled off into the ditch.

"Then I discovered that my gun had set fire to the hay, and I thought it was about time for me to escape. The horses were tearing along the road as hard as they could run, but I clambered for the side of the load and slid for the road. The tail of my stout hunting coat caught on the top of a sharp standard, and there I hung to the careening wagon that threatened to upset and dump a load of burning hay on me at every turn of the road.

"The fire was crackling and burning fiercely, and already I could feel the flames. Still the horses ran and still my coat held me fast to that seething mass of flames. My trousers commenced getting hot, and then I found my coat was on fire. The next moment the loose cartridges in my pockets commenced exploding from the heat and then I smelled my doves broiling.

"I had just made up my mind that all was over when the tail of my coat burned off and I was thrown into a ditch full of water beside the road. I did not stop to see what became of the hay and the horses, nor of the rancher, but cut straight across that field for home. That, gentlemen, was the most thrilling experience of my life."

A Dissatisfied Constituent.

Chicago Record.

A Democratic member of the House has received a letter from an active politician of that party in his district calling attention to the fact that he is reported in the Congressional Record almost every day as being "paired" with a Republican. "I don't doubt your loyalty to the party," reads the letter, "but I think the boys would like it a good deal better if you paired with Democrats instead of Republicans."

A SCREAMING FARCE COMEDY

SUCH IS THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN WILMINGTON.

Masonic Grand Lodge Officers Elected—Judge Purnell Being Congratulated—Other Newsy Items.

Special Cor. of The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., May 13.—The convention visitors having departed, Wilmington is beginning to resume its usual appearance. The weather during the session of the convention left nothing to be desired, although rain was indicated last Thursday. At this writing it is raining and excellent are the prospects for its continuance.

Mr. John Craig of Elberton, Ga., is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. Henry Blount, the humorous lecturer, was here yesterday.

Professor E. P. Moses, formerly superintendent of the Raleigh graded schools, was in the city last week, the guest of Prof. M. C. S. Nobles.

Messrs. H. B. Batte and D. B. Whitaker, of Raleigh, were among hotel registrations here yesterday.

Hon. John R. Smith, superintendent of the State penitentiary, arrived here yesterday and left later in the day to visit the State farm at Wadesboro.

Rev. B. W. Spillman, of Raleigh, was in the city yesterday.

A large excursion from New Bern is due here today. Next Monday an excursion leaves the city for New Bern, returning on the following day.

Federal court convened Tuesday, Judge T. R. Purnell presiding. The usual array of cases for violation of the internal revenue laws constitute the bulk of the business coming before the court. Since his arrival with Mrs. Purnell the judge has been receiving the congratulations of his friends and old acquaintances.

The criminal docket of the court was finished yesterday and civil cases will next be taken up. The most important one on the list is probably the case of the White Oak River Corporation vs. Thomas McIntyre for breach of contract. Forty thousand dollars damages is asked by the plaintiff.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of North Carolina adjourned sine die yesterday. Raleigh has been selected as the next place of meeting and the third week in May, 1898, is to be the time. The semi-centennial of the Grand Chapter will also be held in Raleigh. Previous to adjournment, the following officers of the chapter were elected for the term ensuing:

Most Excellent Grand High Priest—W. A. Withers, Raleigh.

Deputy Grand High Priest—M. S. Willard, Wilmington.

Grand King—W. F. Randolph, Asheville.

Grand Scribe—J. D. Bullock, Wilson.

Grand Treasurer—Wm. Simpson, Raleigh.

Grand Secretary—H. H. Munson, Wilmington.

Grand Captain of Host—E. P. Bailey, Wilmington.

Grand Principal Sojourner—J. H. Hackburn, New Bern.

Royal Arch Captain—Jno. Drewry, Raleigh.

Masters of Vail—A. J. Harrell, Goldsboro; J. K. Norfleet, Winston; W. H. Kitchin, Scotland Neck.

Grand Tiler—R. H. Bradley, Raleigh.

Politics still remain in a delightful uncertainty. The action of the fire companies is rapidly bringing things to a climax and something definite must soon appear. It is said the present city officials walk around in fear and trembling and speak in whispers; not knowing but that at any moment they may be devoured by the cunning Harriss board. The whole thing bears a tragic aspect from the view-point of the opera bouffe administration, but to the looker-on in Venice it develops more of the elements of a screaming farce-comedy with the curtain about to go down on the last act. The doings in the secret session of the Harriss board last night remain secret, but there is no doubt the board elected some city officials and discussed their plan of campaign.

The absence of the Harriss board's attorney, Geo. Rountree, Esq., has delayed its action. Mr. Rountree has now returned, however, and the shelling of the woods is but a matter of a few days, if not hours.

As to the guns and ammunition, said to have been placed in the city hall, rumor even in addition says that a large piece of sheet iron was also taken thither to serve for defensive purposes while Chief Melton and some of the police sharpshooters picked off Harriss men by the dozen. Perhaps in case of an emergency the two howitzers of the Naval Reserves, which are but 300 feet distant from the city hall, could be brought into play to mow down the serried ranks of Harriss and anti-Russellites. There is about as much likelihood of a resort to force of arms to capture the city government as there is of Queen Victoria taking in backstairs to scrub for a living. Your correspondent has not seen the guns, the ammunition or the sheet iron breastwork, so perhaps the spreading of gore upon Wilmington thoroughfares may be postponed indefinitely.

H. W. P.

Testimonial to Dr. Faison.

Having been connected, as druggist, for thirty years, in the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, and for twelve months in personal contact with Dr. Faison, while he was assistant physician in said institution, it is my pleasure to say that no worthier successor could have been appointed to supply the position made by the lamented Dr. F. T. Fuller. Dr. Faison is not only a physician up with these progressive times, but he is a Christian gentleman, and was decidedly and justly popular with all the employes of the institution. He is emphatically regarded by the inmates as a father. Universal regret is felt at his departure from the institution and it is hoped by all that he may find his new home in the State of South Carolina a pleasant one. He carries with him my profoundest good wishes.

D. L. ADAMS.

May 11, 1897.

Georgia's Greatest Farmer.

Atlanta Constitution.

James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe, Georgia's greatest farmer, has just broken all records of cotton sales from a single plantation by selling to Macon cotton buyers in one lot over 2,000 bales of cotton of his own raising. The cotton sold on a basis of 7 cents for middling, and when it is all weighed and shipped Mr. Smith will receive a check for about $70,000.

"What was the peculiarity of Methuselah?" asked the teacher.

"He lived to be very old without ever learning to ride a bike," answered the smart boy.—Yonkers Statesman.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

GOOD WEATHER —FOR— REFRIGERATORS.

We are selling "Belding's Perfection," the same we have sold for several years, and which have given universal satisfaction. They are hard wood throughout, and one of the few on the market which guarantees perfectly dry cold air.

A full line of Lawn Mowers, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Picks and Shaves, Garden Hose and Hoes, and Oil Stoves.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Fifteen Car Loads

Of 3622

CRESCENT BICYCLES

Were shipped from the factory in one shipment to New York agents. This is the only Solid Train Load, and the largest bicycle shipment ever made.

This shows their great popularity. Seventy Thousand Bicycles made in 1896.

The Factory is hard at work, but is about three weeks behind on orders.

BUY A CRESCENT OF

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.

THE American Bonding and Trust Co

OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.,

WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,

General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

Or apply to local agents.

Spring Millinery.

A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

Lyon Racket Store,

16 E. Martin Street.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,

Artistic Sign Writer

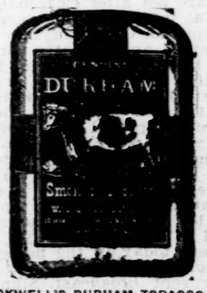
Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

"All Down But One"

GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO. TRADE-MARK. BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO. DURHAM, N.C. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS BULL.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM

Stands the Test Because it is the BEST



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina:

Truth, only ten cents per annum. We will send to any non-Catholic in North Carolina at the rate of only ten cents per annum, Truth, a Catholic Magazine—Monthly—devoted to giving True explanations of the Catholic Church, that is, the Catholic Church as it is, not as misrepresented and caricatured.

Address, Rev. Thos. F. Price, Manager Truth, Raleigh, N. C.

Truth can be found at the Book Store of Williams & Co., Fayetteville St., Raleigh. Williams & Co. also take subscriptions.

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily, One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	$8 00
" six months	1.50
" three months	.75
" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5.00
" " " six months	2.50
" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.30

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:28	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:21	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2:43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:56
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

DRINK HEARTY

Any man who wants good liquors, Beers or Cigars can get them at any hour during business hours at

H. E. JOYNER'S,

114 East Martin St.

Quiet House and Polite Clerks.

Dr. E. E. Terry,

Veterinary Surgeon,

East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.

Faulty gaits remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

PHONE, 229.

A. G. BAUER.

Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Norfolk & Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. **103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. *48	No. **102
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
2 20	8 40	..Lv. Norfolk Ar.	6 05	10 30
2 40	9 00	...Pinners Point...	5 40	10 15
3 03	9 24	..... Drivers	5 15	9 44
3 21	9 45	..... Suffolk	5 02	9 25
4 05	10 17	..... Gates	4 27	8 44
4 28	10 35	..... Tunis	4 15	8 25
4 46	10 56	..... Ahoskey	3 58	8 04
5 00	11 13	..... Aulander	3 44	7 48
5 40	11 50	..... Hobgood	3 08	7 08
6 01	12 12	.Ar. Tarboro. Lv..	2 50	6 45
		Ar. Lv.		
6 35	12 42	...Rocky Mount...	1 25	6 15
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinner's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for al points south and No. 78 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Trans.

T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches. and Florence Railroad.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41, Daily.	No. 49, Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson	2 05	11 16	6 20	2 12
Leave Selma	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 15	1 10	.....	.....
Ar. Florence	6 55	3 15	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.		
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 05	3 10
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 07	4 16
Ar. Wilmington	.....	.....	9 40	5 45
			a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.	No. 48, Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Lv. Florence	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	11 20	10 28	.....	.....
Leave Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington	.....	.....	7 15	9 00
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 55	10 40
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	10 10	11 56
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:35 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m., and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, General Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

MAY BE TROUBLESOME

LITTLE HOPE THAT THE POWERS WILL FIND HIM PLIABLE.

Uneasiness at Athens—Proposal of Armistice Not palatable to the Turks—Russia Prepared to Enforce Demands.

London, May 12.--The question which is really the key and the test of the whole eastern situation was raised today at Constantinople, when the ambassadors submitted to the Sultan a peremptory demand that he direct a cessation of hostilities in order that peace negotiations could be undertaken. There is grave fear in diplomatic circles that the Sultan will prove stiff necked and that he will resist all serious attempts at European control. The belief is growing that the effect of the easy Turkish victories will be to increase the difficulty of the whole eastern problem. Pessimistic reports from Constantinople and Paris assert that there is almost gone of reducing the Porte even to the partial pliability which it displayed before the war. It is believed that the scheme of reforms for the Ottoman empire which was agreed to in December must be wholly abandoned. The agreement between Russia and Austria will not much improve the situation because the attitude of France is becoming more philo-Turk in sympathy with England.

The Sultan's reply to the demand of the Powers for an armistice had not been received at a late hour tonight.

Dispatches from Athens show that the feeling there wavers between uneasiness because of the delay in receiving the reply and optimism based upon the hitherto peaceful attitude of the Ottoman troops, which suggests that Edhem Pasha has already been instructed to hold them in hand.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard, adhering to the pessimistic view, declares that the proposal for an armistice is far from palatable to the Turks, who fear that they will be deprived of the fruits of their victory. He adds that in view of the excited state of public feeling it is hoped the Powers are prepared for the possibility of having to enforce their demands. Hitherto Russia alone has been in a position to act promptly. It is no secret that she has 100,000 troops, armed and equipped on the shores of the Black sea, and that transports are ready to land them anywhere in thirty-six hours. At the same time Russia does not pretend to conceal her anger with Greece or her intention to refrain from compelling the Turks to evacuate Thessaly.

The Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent says that the attitude of the Sultan shows resentment against the Powers for intervening, and unless he is allowed to treat with Greece direct, he is likely to be exacting in his demands.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

A Few Remarks by a Democrat Who Voted for McKinley.

Special Cor. of The Tribune.

Sparta, N. C., May 13.—The election is past, but politicians are not still. The Democratic newspapers are not lenient in denouncing the present administration for the continued hard times. But I would like for our opponents to remember that we are still suffering from the effect of the Democratic administration. We need not expect good times until we get the effects of the former administration out of our business. The great question that confronts the people is what is the cause of the hard times and the remedy.

First: Free Trade is one of the main causes of the hard times.

Second: large and unnecessary appropriations.

If you will ask the good old farmers of North Carolina they will answer the question by the way they voted at the last election.

There is no doubt that Free Trade or low tariff has been one of the great factors in bringing about these hard times. It has not been for the lack of money, as there is plenty of money in the country; but it has not been in circulation, owing to the unsettled condition of our financial affairs. The men who owned the money had no confidence in the administration; hence the scarcity of money.

Our people here in this county have nothing to bring money here. We cannot expect plenty of money unless we have something to bring the money here.

I think when the now pending tariff bill has passed, times will be better.

We find that the most prosperous times in the past have been under a high tariff administration. This is one reason why we should again look for good times under the present administration. The better educated our people become on the tariff question the more they are in favor of it.

There are people here in Sparta who like to insinuate upon me for voting the Republican ticket at the last election. They would also make it appear that I voted simply for the sake of an office. If all such persons will give me time I will show by my future why I did so. I have a reason for voting the Republican ticket as well as many of the voters of Alleghany county, who have heretofore been Democrats. There are more than fifty men in Sparta township who never had voted anything but the Democratic ticket; but in the last election they came to the polls and put in their first vote for the Republicans.

Why was it so? We will only have to look back at the two last administrations, viz.: Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison. I do not like to criticise the President, but these are facts. Under President Harrison's administration from 1890 to 1894, he paid $245,000,000 on the National debt; while under Cleveland's, from 1894 to 1896, he increased the National debt $262,000,000 by borrowing money.

Which of the two administrations will the American people approve of? The voice of the people and economy will answer in favor of the administration which will furnish revenue to meet the expenses of the Government. When the people look these facts in the face and feel the effects of them, as our people have for the last four years, it will be no trouble to decide how to vote.

D. M. BECK.

Elkin Items.

Special Cor. of The Tribune.

Elkin, N. C., May 13.—Mr. E. D. Harris took charge of the postoffice here last Saturday.

Wheat is heading nicely and will be ready to harvest about the first of June.

An excursion train passed here this morning from Wilkesboro to Greensboro. It had on board when it left here about 240 persons going to the circus.

Rev. H. C. Perdue, from Sweetwater, Tenn., is visiting his cousin, J. F. Walsh, on Gwyn avenue. He is on his way home from the Baptist Convention at Wilmington. He will preach here in the Baptist church tonight and to-morrow night also. He left this county in November, 1854, and has been out of the State forty-three years, but he is proud to again put his feet on old North Carolina soil. When he talks of his boyhood days here the writer can see the tears come in his eyes.

A new firm is in town. The style is Mather & Crater. They handle groceries.

Trade is very good now. The merchants have all been busy for some time. We expect business will be still better as we advance in the McKinley administration.

The revenue officers are playing havoc with the old stills. They seem to catch one every night or two; but they will soon have to give up the ghost and let the other men (Republicans) have a little pie.

J. F. W.

CAPT. BILL STRONG'S END.

Shot Down From Ambush As He Was Riding By.

Jackson, Ky., May 12.—Later details regarding the killing of Capt. William Strong show that he had received an invitation to go to Lexington today to attend the G. A. R. encampment. Yesterday morning he was preparing for the trip, and he and his wife and his 6-year-old grandson rode over to Alexander Deaton's store, four miles away, to make some purchases.

On the return trip Mrs. Strong stopped at the home of a neighbor and the captain rode on toward home, his grandson riding behind him on a mule. When he was within half a mile of his house three men fired on him from ambush, the first volley breaking his leg and killing the mule. As the animal fell the boy rolled off unhurt, but the captain could not rise, and the assassins rushed from their hiding place and emptied their Winchesters into him. More than forty bullets took effect, and the old soldier died almost without a struggle.

Turner McIntosh, who was riding a little behind the captain, saw and recognized the assassins. He says they were John Akeman, Chad Salyers and a man named Spicer, all of the Callahan faction, but those who know Akeman say he alone probably is responsible for Capt. Strong's death, and that it is doubtful if the Callahans had anything to do with the killing. In the famous Breathitt county war in 1877-78, during which Judge Burnett of the county court was killed, Akeman was an opponent of Strong. He met Strong in Jackson one day during that feud, and before Capt. Strong had a chance to draw placed his pistol at the captain's head and said: "Now, old red fox, I've got you." The pistol snapped and Strong's friends rushed in and prevented his being murdered.

Akeman had been involved in many rows and is reported a bad man.

Capt. Strong's former slave, Sam Strong, who was with the captain in all his conflicts, came into Jackson last night, saying he was afraid to remain in the Strong neighborhood, as he firmly believed that Akeman and his crowd would kill him. He said: "I tole Mars Bill that they would get him if he didn't quit being so careless. Since he made up with Callahan he's being going around by himself and without his pistol. I know'd he couldn't last long doin' this way, and I tole him Saturday that if he didn't be careful they would put him out of the way before a week was up."

Internal Revenue Collector James B. Marcum, who is a nephew of the captain, is in Washington, but when he returns he will institute vigorous proceedings against Akeman, Salyers and Spicer. Capt. Strong was buried today in the family graveyard near his home.

THE CHRISTIAN CASE MOVED.

The Court Decided That It Would Be Best to Try Elsewhere.

Durham Herald.

Nearly all day yesterday the counsel on both sides of the Christian seduction case argued to his Honor, Judge Allen, reasons why the case should be moved to another county for trial, on one side, and why it should not be moved, on the other. The counsel for the State and the prosecuting witness, it will be remembered made a motion Monday for a removal of the case while the other side wanted it to be tried at home, and the argument was on that motion.

The attorneys for the State claimed that they did not believe they could get a fair trial in this county, and presented an affidavit from the young lady which said that she was informed and believed that the case could not be given a fair trial in this county because the family of the defendant was very large and influential, and that she believed they had influenced the people of the county against her. They followed this with four or five other affidavits from citizens who said they did not think the case could be given a fair and honest trial in this county.

To rebut this the attorneys for the defendant presented twenty-three affidavits—several of which were from different relatives of the defendant who denied the allegation made in the affidavit of the prosecuting witness, and said they had never directly or indirectly, tried to turn the public sentiment against her.

They also presented affidavits from business men in Durham, and from every township in the county, as well as from the editors of both the city daily papers, all of whom stated that they considered both sides could get a fair and impartial trial here. Several of the parties stated that they had not heard the case spoken of in six months until this week.

After reading affidavits and arguing to the court until late in the afternoon, the attorneys finally left the matter in Judge Allen's hands, and he decided that it was best to move the trial to some adjoining county and so ordered.

In making this decision the judge said that the case had assumed such proportions that he thought it should not be tried in this country. He further said that the press of Durham should be commended for handling the case as they had. "I thing the press and the defendant's family have all acted honestly and justly in the matter," he said, "but during this week so much has been said that it is better to have the case tried elsewhere."

The main plea for removal was based on several articles published in Fairbrother's Farrago recently, which spoke of a certain young man and lady and rich man, but did not call any names or the town referred to. In speaking of this, Judge Allen said that the insinuating language used in that publication was such, that, while it called no names, it was dangerous and poisonous to any community.

It has not been decided yet to what county the case will be removed, but it is supposed that Orange county will be the place.

But It May Not Stay Broken.

Yonkers Statesman.

Crimsonbeak—I understand Bigelow broke a combination lock at his house the other night.

Yeast—On his safe?

"No; his daughter and her young man were locked in each other's arms and the old man broke the combination."

North State Notes.

We continue to receive letters from the north and west making inquiries about this section. Immigration will gradually turn in this direction.—Elizabeth City Carolinian.

* * *

From a private letter we learn that the election held in Hayesville last week on the graded school question resulted almost unanimously in favor of it. Only three votes were polled against the school. Hayesville will now have a first-class graded school. We congratulate her progressive citizens on this complete victory.—Cherokee Scout.

* * *

Dr. H. P. Clingman, who a few days ago rounded his 82d birthday, is the champion fisherman of this city, Major Larry Bass not excepted. The doctor seldom makes a failure on a fishing trip, and frequently lands some large specimens of the finny tribe. Last Saturday he brought in two fine carp that weighed eight pounds, and on Monday he had an encounter with one that demolished his pole and carried off his entire set of tackle. From the experience the doctor had in the encounter he thinks that fish must have weighed eighteen dr twenty pounds.—Goldsboro Argus.

* * *

Wilkes is not without curiosities at all times. Mrs. E. Wallace of our town has a hen that laid a wonderful egg recently. It is shaped very little like an egg. It presents a mixture in appearance. A glance at it presents the ophiuran serpentine coil of a cunning reptile about to strike at a foe, and yet you see the expectant and joyous look of a goose or duck about in the act of feasting upon a worm or a grain of corn. The pride of the vain peacock is noticeable in one feature of the pose, and there is shrouded about its appearance a kind of a mystery reminding oen of the "dolphin of the Ganges," known as the "Soo-soo." It poses, too, as the graceful swan skimming about the placid lake, and looking longer, one almost hears the "song of the dying swan." its first and last note.—Wilkesboro Chronicle.

* * *

Few persons are aware of the importance of the cross tie industry in this country and the amount of money it brings into Chatham. As an illustration, we would mention that, in one day last week, checks to the amount of $4,000 were received at this place for cross ties furnished Mr. W. B. Bonsal who has the contract for supplying the Seaboard Air Line railroad with cross ties. During the past few months Mr. Bonsal has bought nearly 100,000 ties in this county for the Seaboard Air Line road. In addition to this, many thousand ties are bought every year for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad in the western part of this county. It is safe to assert that more money is paid for ties to citizens of this country every year than the entire taxes of the county amount to. And yet some persons say that we would be better off without a railroad!—Pittsboro Record.

The Importance of Frugality.

Frugality is the cornerstone of wealth. Unhappily, however, there are few who realize the truth of this maxim, or at least, who exemplify it in the practical affairs of life. With the same prudent and economic habits which characterized the founders of some of our great American fortunes, there is no reason why thousands who are now struggling on the ragged edge of poverty should not be in prosperous circumstances, if not, indeed, rich.

But the spirit of the age is opposed to such primitive and obsolete methods of money making. They belong to a past generation. Financiering is the modern substitute for old-time saving, while extravagance has everywhere taken the place of frugality. Young men with ample salaries and bright prospects in life, who could easily put away something each month, prefer either to squander their incomes in riotous living or else make shipwreck of their opportunities by rushing headlong into speculative enterprises, without consulting the advice of older heads. Whatever may be said of the slow methods of acquiring wealth which are now despised in certain quarters, they do not lack the charm of honesty, and while they may not give rise to colossal fortunes in a single night they are less apt to end in disgrace and failure.

What the young men of this generation need to be taught is that patience is a virtue, and that corruption wins not more than honesty. With these simple maxims implanted in their minds they will be content to look for wealth in the beaten paths of safety, and not in the by-ways of deceit and crookedness. Some few weeks ago one of the leading papers of the country published a table showing the results of legitimate accumulation which one might reasonably expect in fifty years. The table deals with small savings only, and calculates that by laying aside a copper cent daily one can accumulate $950 in fifty years. This amount in addition to actual savings includes interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The following figures are taken from the tables above cited.

Put Aside Daily.	In 50 Years.
One cent	$ 950
Ten cents	9,500
Twenty cents	19,000
Thirty cents	28,500
Fifty cents	47,500
One dollar	95,000

These figures contain abundant food for thought, and should encourage the young men of our country to greater legitimate saving. Without frugality there can be no lasting or genuine prosperity, and the sooner this truth is learned the better it will be for those who covet riches.—Atlanta Constitution.

Czar's Man Friday.

Chicago Record.

Prince Uchtomski, who has just left St. Petersburg, for Pekin with eight tons of presents from the Czar and Czarina for the Emperor and Empire of China, is perhaps the most intimate friend and associate that Nicholas has among his subjects. He accompanied the Czar on his memorable trip to China and Japan, and was able thoroughly to ingratiate himself with the youth who was destined so short a time after to become his sovereign. Uchtomski was at the time an official of the Ministry of the Interior, but was not liked either by his immediate chiefs or by the Minister himself, M. Dournovo, and consequently had seen many of his juniors promoted over his head. No sooner had Nicholas succeeded to the throne than the Minister, anxious to curry favor with the new Czar, submitted to him a memorandum proposing Prince Uchtomski for promotion and for the appointment as chief of a new department. The Czar read the memoir, and then with a sarcastic smile, remarked: "Oh, you are suddenly appreciating Uchtomski's merits."

M. Dournovo became perplexed and terribly embarrassed, whereupon the Czar commanded him to leave it on his desk. Uchtomski received the appointment in question, but held it only for a few days, resigning it in order to assume the Presidency of the newly created Russo-Chinese bank at St. Petersbur, to which he had been nominated by the Czar, and which is intrusted with the management of the extensive financial relations between the two Governments. The Czar likewise authorized him to become the editor-in-chief of the now important daily newspaper, the Viedomosti, which derives its importance from the conviction that it reflects the personal views of the Czar, and which distinguishes itself for its championship of Russia's interests in the Orient.

The Prince holds the appointment of Chamberlain and Master of Ceremonies to the Czar, so that he is able to obtain access to his imperial friend and patron at all times. It may be added that one of his brothers is naval attache to the Muscovite Embassy in London, while another, Alexander by name, created a tremendous sensation about a year ago by suddenly turning his back upon his club and associates, and entering the Monastery of Kazan as a monk. No one knows exactly the reason for his astonishing act, but it is believed that there is a woman in the case.

Honor With a "U."

It may not generally be known, but the United States copyright law is at present doing more than anything else to delay the development of spelling reform in this country, says the "Chap Book."

As it stands at present, in order to secure copyright on a work by an English author, the typography and presswork must be done in the United States—this in the interests of American industries. It happens that no law of this sort exists in England, and the result is coming to be that—whenever time will permit—the composition for both countries is done here and a set of plates is sent abroad. This is a direct and definite saving for every one concerned.

The English publisher knows, however, that the English public will not stand American spelling. On the other hand the American public will stand English spelling. The first condition of taking plates is, therefore, that English spelling shall be used throughout. The American publisher has no choice. This is a practice which is growing, instead of dying. It is a matter of considerable importance in the publishers' economies, and it cannot be overlooked. At the same time, it is speedily destroying all chance of spelling reform as applied to new books. It may be added that no literary reform which is adopted only by newspapers can be of great weight. The magazines have it in their power to exert great influence, for they do circulate in England, and their spelling is American.

The time may come when the British public can be forced to take American spelling in books, but it is at present out of the question. The only rational compromise would seem to be that in both countries British authors should be printed with English spelling, and American authors with American spelling. Our own spelling does seem better to us, but we are not made infuriate by seeing an Englishman write honour and traveller. Perhaps the English public might in time accept the occasional American without u's or duplicated l's. In any event the copyright law is rapidly making American spelling for English authors impossible in both countries.

The Devil on a Beer Cask.

Philadelphia Record.

A few days ago the police station at Apeldoorn, in Holland was telephonically informed by a maiden lady named Sprank that she, her two sisters, all the maids, and the stranger within her gate, had locked themselves up, each in her own room, and were at present in terror of their lives by reason of "a man in the kitchen." The telephone went on to say that the burglar in question had emptied the contents of the plate basket with a crash upon the ground, and that he seemed at present to be cooking something at the family stove.

In consequence of this message three trustworthy agents of the Apledoorn police took their revolvers and sabres and marched to the assistance of the Misses Sprank. They found, after forcing a shutter and getting into the kitchen, that something was certainly cooking on the stove, for certain meats had been burned to a cinder. These, however, were merely the fragments of the servants' supper, which had been prepared when the domestic fled before the footsteps of the unseen invader. On the ground they also discovered the forks and spoons and the emptied plate basket, but the kitchen itself was void of any burglarious body.

Then the Apledoorn agents drew their swords, prepared their lanterns, and descended into the beer cellar. Here they caught the malefactor. Looming out in the darkness was a large beer barrel, and seated solemnly on the beer barrel was a very small ape, with the fragments of a loaf of bread by his side, its attitude suggestive of peace at last and blissful repose. He had not tapped the beer. As the burglar entirely refused to leave the barrel of his own free will, he was carried upstairs, placed in an infant's perambulator, and after being securely strapped down, wheeled off to the police station. The appearance of a small ape in a child's carriage, surrounded by armed guards, is an unusual one for a peaceful country town, but the hood was kept down and the station safely reached. The ape was eventually restored to its home—a small traveling menagerie.

The Gold Standard West.

Oregonian.

The dreadful financial cataclysms that were to ingulf Colorado, along with the rest of the world, in case Bryan was defeated, do not seem to be materializing, if one may judge from the Denver Times, one of the most rueful of ante- election prophets. Speaking for the State it says: "Colorado boldly challenges any State in the Union to make a race with her this spring in the matter of general activity." Then follows a long summary of new and prospering enterprises. Even money matters are buoyant. "Credits are being settled rapidly," says the Times, "in the larger cities of the State. Collections are on an even 50 per cent. better than they were a year ago. Eastern sales in all stores were better than they had been since April, 1893. Bank deposits have increased from 5 to 15 per cent., and bank clearings for the current week advanced 14 per cent. over last year." This is a melancholy prospect for a free silver paper to confront, in the face of the awful havoc still being wrought by the gold standard.

Much Larger Than Mr. Astor's Tree.

Hartford Courant.

The really great American tree of today is the big tree at Tule in Mexico, in the State of Oaxaca. That tree, cypress, still in full vigor and active growth, is 154 feet in circumference. If a section of this tree were taken for a table there is no house that it could be taken into. Mr. Astor proposes to put forty of his fellow Englishmen at forty-five front feet of table. That's the very tight squeeze of a foot and an eighth apiece. Similarly jammed, you could put 136 people at the Tule tree table.

The Sultan's Heir.

London Echo.

The Sultan's heir is not his eldest son, but his eldest brother. The eldest male succeeds. Such is the law of Islam, and the fruitful source of dynastic murders in almost every reign since the Turks became a power. The Sultan has four brothers; not one, only, as was lately alleged. This eldest brother is Rechad Effendi; that is to say, he is eldest after the ex-Sultan Murad V., who, being insane, is not counted. The third brother is Waredin and the fourth Suliman. The Sultan's eldest son, Prince Selim, has no earthly chance of succeeding his father. He has too many uncles and uncles' sons for that. But Prince Eelim is lucky, if he knows it, for he is not dangerous. He lives a life of freedom, whereas the heir is, by the custom of the Ottomans, a kind of life prisoner.

Rechad Effendi is rarely seen. Every time he drives out he is escorted by a troop, less by way of an escort than as a guard. The few who do know him like him, for he is said to be a courteous, humane, well informed man, acquainted with current politics and keenly interested in them. He is a good farmer. The pretty palace known as the Teheragan is his residence. Of course Rechard's visitors are searched before they are admitted, and when they are leaving, by the Sultan's officials. During this time of trouble in Armenia, Constantinople and Crete, Rechad has been more narrowly watched than ever, for the Sultan and his clique know that Rechad is popular. Unlike the Sultan, Rechad is one of the most handsome men in Constantinople.

A Chaste State.

There is no foundling hospital in all Greece, because there are no foundlings. Men are expected to be chaste, and are so. A Frenchman just come back from a tour in that country was astonished at the sobriety and chastity of a population so greatly maritime. Herein lies the secret of the growth of Greece. The only intoxicants were pure air, clear water, which was drunk as though it were nectar, and animated conversations in cafes and on the roadside. Education was universal; and a high-class education, too. Peasants' sons can now read Homer and the other classic Greek literature.

There was the strongest family affection. Husbands remained attached to their faded wives. Such fidelity our French friend did not think possible until he went on his Greek tour. He explains it thus: The Greek for centuries showed his contempt for the polygamous Turk in being strictly the husband of one wife. Islam appeared to him a sink of sensuality. This was another reason for subjecting the body to the rigorous discipline of the Greek Church. The Russians have the same long and severe fasts and nocturnal prayers, but are much too fond of vodiki.

A clear, warm climate doubtless helps to make the Greeks the most sober people in Europe. They are also fortunate in having no newly-rich, no aristocrats, no beggars. One sees in Greece only shepherds, tillers of the ground, artisans, sailors, traders and professional men. The traders who stay at home are few. Two thirds of the population make their living out of the sea.

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FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following gentlemen are the authorized traveling representatives of The Tribune Publishing Company: D. C. Mangum, C. D. Roberts, F. C. Leslie and J. W. Boone. They are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, take advertisements and collect for same.

Any courtesies extended them will be appreciated by The Tribune.

CAPT. W. H. DAY.

To the Editor:—"Georgia needs just at this time a Governor Russell."

The above is from the editorial columns of the Macon (Ga.) News, of the 15th instant.

I declare no higher praise was ever given to, or was more deserved, by any man. Georgia is in the throes of a supreme struggle to preserve her sovereignty against the encroachments of an unhallowed railroad confederation. And, now, as in 1861, she looks here, to our dear old mother, for her priceless example in resisting encroaching wrongs.

Would to God, Georgia and all other States of this Union, had such a Governor as D. L. Russell.

There is no question of party here or in Georgia. An issue that makes all good men of one party, is upon us—the preservation of our freedom. As in 1861, there was but one party, so now, there can be but one. Into that party all North Carolinans will go. None others are wanted. That party is of the people. Its platform is broad enough to hold all partiots but is too narrow for one traitor.

W. H. DAY.

Raleigh, N. C., May 12.

The above we clip from yesterday morning's News and Observer. Those who know the position Mr. Day occupies and the relation he sustains to "our" Governor will not read the above with astounding surprise. Mr. Day is the Governor's adviser and attorney, and during the railroad lease fight, which he lost, he did valiant service for the Governor and for the Captain to pick up this two-line complimentary (?) item and make the subject of it an "idol," is entirely consistent with the heretofore-mentioned relations between the two gentlemen, and The Tribune does not propose to deprive "our" Governor of any praise he may or can receive from his attorneys or any one else who sees fit to do the praise act. Oh, no! This cruel, bad world, has too many cursings to strip any man of an atom of praise.

The Captain indulges, also, in a little sentiment about "unhallowed railroad confederations," which sounds a little strange for a railroad attorney to indulge in. However, his corporation may not be "unhallowed"; it may be a "holy" confederation, but to praise the Governor it was necessary to curse the "unhallowed railroad confederation"—that other railroad, you know.

"I would rather take rat's-bane in my mouth than vote for the infernal rascal" (Gov. Russell.)

"Would to God that all other states than vote of the Union had such a Governor as D. L. Russell."—W. H. Day in 1896.

W. H. Day in the News and Observer May 13, 1897.

NONSENSE VS. SENSELESSNESS.

The increase of the tax on tobacco, 2 cents per pound, by the Republicans, is a very bad way to bring relief to our people. It is simply an additional burden on the south, to drain it of what little money is left, so that some northern fellow who hired a substitute can draw a bigger pension.—Wilkesboro Chronicle.

We really enjoy a little nonsense now and then, if we can recognize it when we see it, but a senseless thing is not so enjoyable, except to show how little some people know.

The friends of Mr. Hanna should bear in mind that he will shortly meet trouble in the road.—Atlanta Constitution.

And will brush it aside as he always does, and Mark will have the right of way.

The reason why the Tribune has no report of the german at the Capital Club last night is that the officious person who kept the door refused to admit a representative of this paper.

OLD MAN JOHN.

Secretary of State John Sherman, of Ohio, celebrated his 74th birthday Monday night, at his residence in Washington. All the official and diplomatic world was there, and the hale and hearty old statesman from the Buckeye State was called upon and congratulated by the majority of the men in political life in the nation's capital city. President McKinley, who had been serenaded by the Mexican band early in the evening, took the band around to the Secretary's and gave him a tune or two. Senators, Representatives, judges and diplomats sent bouquets and presents till the house could hardly contain them, and in the midst of all the music and flowers and festivity, the old man, in whose honor they were, quite forgot that he had climbed up the Alps of life till his head had been frosted with their perpetual snows, and declared that he felt as young as in the springtide of his days. The old man is not on our side, but he has a big brain, and he has employed it to do the State some service. We have no grudge against him because he has changed his mind sometimes on public questions, and we are not mad with him because he has laid by in store for the rainy day some of this world's goods. We are hospitable to old age, so hail and good day to Sherman and his seventy-four years.—Charlotte Observer.

Shake, Caldwell; these words are worthy a man of noble heart. Nobility of character recognizes nobility in others, though they may think upon different lines. Generosity of thought and heart are noble characteristics—Caldwell, shake.

THANKFUL FOR KIND WORDS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 12th, 1897.

My Dear Col.—Enclosed find check for a year's subscription to the Daily Tribune, the brightest, breeziest and handsomest newspaper in the State. Permit me to compliment you upon your success and the able manner in which you have conducted The Tribune. * * * *

In this mad rush for selfishness in the race of life, it is pleasant to receive a word of congratulation, and we must acknowledge that it has fallen to our lot to be the recipient of many such cheering words, and is pardonable if occasionally we give way to a little self-laudation by their publication.

We all like it and can bear much of it without doing us any harm. The man who is insensible to the good wishes and hearty hand-shake of his fellow-man, is a small piece of humanity indeed, and he had better be watched.

Thanks, my friend, may you live to a ripe old age and enjoy not only the commonalities of life but the luxuries.

"IT WILL STAY DEAD."

The New York Sun takes a look-back view of the arbitration treaty and gives what it considers the inside of the cause of its conception and desire to bring the treaty to a favorable finish. The British press continues to speculate on the causes that led the Senate to reject the arbitration treaty, one curious conjecture being that of the Spectator, which ascribes the defeat of the project to the "absence of its friends, who did not care to accept a treaty which only stood in the way of a better one by and by."

The real difficulty, says the Sun, was not the absence but the lack of friends; and there is, further, not the slightest prospect, we think, that the attempt to make a general arbitration treaty between England and America will be renewed, for a long time at least.

Looking back over the affair, it is perfectly easy to see that the negotiations for a treaty originated not in any public need, but in the desire of a sop to its disgruntled friends. When Secretary Richard Olney took his stand on the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuela dispute, he had the whole country at his back, except a small Mugwump coterie that up to that time had been the most effusive of Cleveland's admirers. They were astounded and disgusted that Mr. Olney should throw down the glove to England, and that Mr. Cleveland should sustain him, although on the face of the transaction, it was a demand for arbitration as a substitute for brute force.

But after Mr. Olney, backed to the last vote by Congress, and enthusiastically supported by the people, took the course which will make his name long memorable, he seems to have thought it a good stroke to win back the estranged Mugwumps to the worship of their old idol, and rightly surmised that nothing would be more effective for this purpose than to propose a general pact of arbitration with this same England.

There was nothing strictly inconsistent in his project; he had been so bent on securing arbitration for Venezuela that he was willing to fight England for it. But the trouble was that no further necessity existed for showing American willingness to put all proper questions to arbitration as they might arise; and his attempt to mollfiy the Mugwumps, perhaps more for Mr. Cleveland's sake than his own, while successful in one respect, yet scored a failure on his own diplomatic record.

When, therefore, the Spectator now says that "we must wait until public opinion has acted upon the Senate," it proposes a very long wait. Public opinion did not demand that treaty, and does not demand another attempt on the same subject. Public opinion demanded the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan case, and got it without trouble. The Senate is quick enough to direct and follow public opinion, and in fact usually finds that opinion to be its own; but it does not mistake the noisy outcry of a few cranks for public opinion.

The original treaty was hacked and patched out of all semblance to its former self, because it was full of dangers to American interests; but when it had been utterly transformed, it could not command the required vote because it was not needed anyway, and hence was held to be harmful. The motive of completing and explaining the record of the Cleveland administration on the arbitration question had no weight whatever. As for President McKinley's administration, it has no necessities, and also, apparently, no present ambitions in this matter; and the American people are certainly satisfied with things as they are.

The British press continues to speculate on the causes that led the Senate to reject the arbitration treaty, one curious conjecture being that of the Spectator, which ascribes the defeat of the project to "the absence of its friends, who did not care to accept a treaty which only stood in the way of a better one by and by."

LINING UP.

In discussing the political situation and the relation of the two great parties to the country, the Philadelphia Times sums up the Democratic situation as follows:

The one thing that stands in the way of Democratic reorganization, and possible and even probable Democratic victories in the near future, is the heresy of free silver that nobody really wants except a very few thousand of the 70,000,000 of people of the country who are interested in the production of silver. The people want a more flexible monetary policy, but they can obtain that in a much better and safer way than by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. As the silver issue can in no way be an issue before the people at the next election, everything now points to Democrats lining upon the live issues which confront them, and thus arrayed, with the disappointments resulting from the new administration, they would be very formidable in a majority of the States of the Union at the next November election.

It is very doubtful if the Bryanites will accept the advice of the Times. Bryan, Teller, Stewart, Jones, especially these, are party leaders and fighters. It is true that Senator Gorman has attempted to sound the Democratic keynote for the purpose of bringing the factional Democracy together when he says: "It is of far greater consequence that the Democratic party should win at the elections of next fall than that it should indorse the Chicago platform." But notwithstanding Gorman was a "kind-of-a-Bryan man" during the contest last fall, his leadership was weak and he was lost in the struggle. Bryan is the idol of the masses that made up the Democratic party at the late election and Gorman cannot dethrone him.

Bryan is nothing if not an agitator, and his hobby is free and unlimited coinage of silver. The country would rejoice if the Democratic party would stop howling for free silver, but those who fought the one big battle will insist upon another contest.

Gorman's object is to pacify the sound money Democrats who voted for McKinley and the Republican ticket, but it is scarcely reasonable to think such men can be deceived and fall into the trap Bryan has set for them.

MR. DINGLEY SPEAKS OUT.

Chairman Dingley has at last made an authorized statement of his views concerning the House Tariff bill as reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee with amendments, and the New York Mail and Express says he has spoken wisely and well. Mr. Dingley's comments are purposely confined to the comparative revenue yielding qualities of the bill as it passed the House, and as it is now presented to the Senate, and very properly so, since it is the imperative necessity for larger revenue that gives to the Tariff bill its primary importance at this time.

It appears that two of the amendments proposed to the Senate that have excited the sharpest criticism from the true friends of tariff revision are without, according to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the solitary excuse that could be offered for their presence, namely, an increase of revenue. These are the sugar and the wool schedules. The offensive sugar schedule would yield, in Mr. Dingley's opinion, less revenue than the schedule passed by the House. The insertion of ad valorem duties upon grades of refined sugar does not insure a larger revenue. Experience with all ad valorem duties under the present law show that they invite undervaluations and result in a large loss of income at the custom houses. This statement is exclusive of the Hawaiian sugar. This criticism of the sugar schedule is not at all offset by an informal defence advanced by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, one of the Republican members of the Finance Committee. Mr. Platt, who is one of the ablest and most highly esteemed members of the Senate, merely asserts that the House schedule would have shut out certain low grades of sugar grown in countries with which we desire to increase our commerce. He considers it fair that the Sugar Trust should have the opportunity to import these low grades for its refineries. But when it comes to discussing the compound rates on sugars above 87 degrees polariscope test Senator Platt at once reveals that this part of the new schedule is incomprehensible, whereas the House schedule was clear and straightforward.

An actual loss of revenue, Mr. Dingley also declares, would be caused by the proposal to decrease the House duties on clothing wool and to increase the duties on carpet wool. To prohibit the importation of wool that we do not grow and to invite foreign competition with wool that we do grow is on its face an unwise proposition. But this is now deprived of even the pretense that it would increase the income of the National Treasury.

Aside from these two schedules, the need for promptness in tariff revision is forcibly pointed out. Delay in passing the bill is resulting, as was predicted in the report of the Ways and Means Committee two months ago, in large importations of wools, woolens, sugar and other goods on which it is proposed to increase the rates of duty. While yet our gates are open, the foreign manufacturers and the importers are flooding our home market with stocks that threaten largely to curtail the estimated revenue of the new law during the first year of its operation. The Senate may well arouse itself to realize this condition as soon as the debate begins next week.

CHEAP FREE-TRADE REJOICINGS.

If, as Expert Wilson, the Evening Post, the Detroit Free Press and a chorus of Free Traders aver, the Republican party has "abandoned the Protective theory" by imposing a duty on tea and raising the tax on beer, we presume, says the New York Press, that the tariff controversy is, after seventy years of discussion, at an end. We presume that these gentlemen will empty their fountain pens and call in their Reform Club pamphlets. We presume that these newspapers will sack their experts. The lion and the lamb will lie down inside of one another. In an era of good feeling it makes no particular difference whether the lamb swallows the lion or vice versa. Peace will descend upon a troubled world and all will be content.

But this is all "if." And if the Republican party ever did what these chronic incurable perversifiers said it did it would be no party at all. Did the Republican party abandon the Protective theory when it laid a $2 tax on whisky? No; it simply increased one of its many internal revenue taxes in order to pay the debt incurred in Jefferson Davis's war upon the American Union. Now it increases one of its internal revenue taxes in order to make up the deficiency incurred in Grover Cleveland's war on American industries. True, if its representatives in the Senate had had the courage of its representatives in the House and retained the retroactive clause this action would not have been necessary. Nevertheless it is action taken to repair fiscal damages as severe as those of war. It is temporary on its face, being imposed for only a little over two years, and it is quite within the line of Republican precedent.

But with what a slight victory are our querulous old friends satisfied when they call a tariff which takes lumber, wool and hides (!) from the free list an "abandonment of the Protective theory." Verily, the lamb lies down easily, and in the lion's viscera.

"SURPLUS" AGAIN.

Why, too, should the people be taxed and trade and industry placed under new burdens, to accumulate an added surplus in the Treasury, when it now holds, over and above its lawful gold reserve, more than $130,000,000 of idle money available for running expenses on which the people are paying interest?—William L. Wilson.

This is the sort of bankrupt finance and deficiency economics taught to his "people" by Grover Cleveland. It is the theory of the rattle-brained spendthrift who raises $1,000 on a note, spends $500 of it in celebrating his windfall and then thinks he has a "surplus" of $500, though he owes the note and interest on it. Surplus! A wonderful genius it is that gets a surplus by issuing bonds and paying interest on them. A joyful philosophy it is that teaches how much you owe if only you have a couple of dollars in your pocket. But it is the sort of finance that mortgages the philosopher's furniture to his washer-woman.—New York Press.

So far as can be learned, there will be no public demonstration in honor of Mr. Bayard's return to his native land. The country simply refuses to make an exhibition of its regret

Peru has stopped the coinage of silver and adopted a law prohibiting the importation of silver coin into her territory. The Populists of that country will doubtless do a little angry Peruvian barking at this arrangement.

CHARGES DISMISSED.

General Merritt Sets Down His Foot on a Court Martial.

Atlanta, Ga., May 13.—Lieutenant O'Brien, accused by Captain Romeyn, and Lieutenant Bamford, a leading actor in the incidents leading up to the Romeyn court martial trial, will not be arraigned on the charges preferred against them by Captain Romeyn. General Merritt, commanding officer of the department of the east, has declined to entertain the charges and has turned them down with a decisive veto. An order containing his decision is in the hands of Major Charles Porter at Fort McPherson. This order came from General Merritt two days ago. General Merritt decides that the charges were not presented for the good of the army service, but merely as a result of personal feeling. The charges against O'Brien were conduct unbecoming an officer and drinking, which embraced a large number of specifications. The charges recite alleged bad conduct of a very damaging nature. The charges against Bamford were that of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in that he had spoken untruthfully and without proper respect regarding his engagement with Miss Romeyn, the captain's daughter. In passing upon these charges General Merritt said that they were not a fit subject for military inquiry.

CHARLOTTE SELECTED

For Next Session of the N. C. Pharmaceutical Association.

THE SELECTION MADE YESTERDAY

DURHAM, WILMINGTON AND HENDERSON WERE IN THE RACE.

New Officers Elected—Festive Pharmacists at Barbecue and Brunswick Stew—Contests and Prize Winners.

The deliberations and festivities attendant upon the eighteenth annual session of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association have passed into history, and right pleasantly will they be remembered by the host of clever pharmacists who for the past three days have been the welcome guests of the City of Oaks.

The business of the session was concluded yeterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the afternoon was devoted to royally festive pastimes at the Fair grounds, and at night the final and crowning feature of entertainment transpired—a delightful german at the Capital Club in honor of the pharmacists and ladies of the State.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning President Bradley called the association to order for the final session.

Mr. Hancock at once moved that the report of the committee on papers and queries be taken up. This was adopted and Mr. Steadman read a paper by Mr. Thomas, the subject of which was "How Shall Drug Stores be Made to Pay Better." Then followed considerable discussion by Messrs. Hancock and others.

Mr. W. W. Parker, of Henderson, also read a paper upon the same subject, which was awarded a prize later in the day.

A paper which excited considerable interest and was a prize winner as well, was that written by Mr. William Neistler, of Wilmington. His subject was "Practical Window Dressing."

The committee on time and place for the next session of the association reported in favor of Henderson as the place and the second Wednesday in May as the time. Later in the proceedings the report was taken up and Charlotte, Wilmington and Durham were introduced as competing places, resulting in the selection of Charlotte. The executive committee was authorized to fix the time for the 1898 session.

Mr. Hancock made a gratifying report for the legislative committee of which he is chairman, and the association tendered him a vote of thanks for efficient services rendered during the past year.

Messrs. F. R. Graham, of Raleigh, and W. B. Whitaker, of Enfield, were elected members.

The president announced E. S. Merritt, E. S. Birdsong and H. R. Chears judges to award the prizes at the athletic contests yesterday afternoon.

A vote of thanks was tendered all contributors to the entertainment of the association.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—J. P. Steadman, Oxford.

First Vice President—W. M. Yearby, Durham.

Second Vice President—J. B. Smith, Lexington.

Third Vice President—James I. Johnson, Raleigh.

Secretary—R. H. Horn, Fayetteville.

Treasurer—A. J. Cook, Fayetteville.

Executive Committee—J. H. Bobbitt, Raleigh; Charles Fetzer, Concord; M. H. Aycock, Louisburg; C. D. Bradham, New Bern, and R. H. Horn, Fayetteville, ex officio.

W. H. Weam, of Charlotte, was re-elected a member of the board of pharmacy.

A motion was made by Mr. Yearby that the association employ Miss Mary Davis, of Raleigh, as stenographic secretary; but it was discovered that the constitution would not admit of such an action and the matter was left to Secretary Horn with the understanding that he would employ Miss Davis in that capacity. During the discussion a number of very pretty and deserved compliments were paid Miss Davis, she having served during this session as stenographer.

Messrs. J. H. Bobbitt and H. R. Chears were appointed as an escort for the newly elected officers, and the induction into office which followed was quite interesting. There was a little speech from each and much enthusiasm was manifested.

This done, a vote of thanks was tendered Manteo Lodge for the use of their hall during the session and the eighteenth annual session of the Pharmaceutical Association formally adjourned. There remained only the barbecue and Brunswick stew, the athletic contest at the fair grounds and the german.

It was 2:30 o'clock when the pharmacists reached the Fair buildings where the "grand old Tar Heel barbecue and Brunswick stew" and contests were to be given. The improvised tables were neatly spread and barbecued pig and lamb and rich Brunswick stew were eaten with right good relish. There was also punch and other beverages in abundance.

The biggest eater was Mr. N. D. Fetzer, of Concord, and he was awarded the prize, a box of pepsin.

The athletic contests were started with a foot race by Mayor Russ and Dr. Bobbitt, in which the latter was the winner. There was no prize.

Mr. John Nichols was called upon for a speech and said that he always went to an occasion like the one in progress, prepared for a speech, and he had Mayor Russ there for that purpose. The Mayor parried the joke with the declaration that he would not speak for nickels (Nichols)—it took dollars to make him talk. Mr. Nichols then, in the name of the Fair Association, cordially welcomed the pharmacists to the buildings and grounds.

The athletic contests then began in earnest. The game of ball between the Sugar Coats and Gelatine Caps was quite amusing, and there were some good plays, in fact. The game resulted in a score of 5 to 2 in favor of the Sugar Coats.

In the "rifle contest," James I. Johnson, of this city, won the first prize, a lot of assayed powders for percolation. J. P. Steadman, of Oxford, was awarded the second prize, one dozen bottles bromo seltzer.

The throwing contest proved conclusively that the pharmacists knew how to cast the ball. The first prize for this feature was awarded to M. E. N. Howell, of Rocky Mount. This was two dozen bottles bromo seltzer. Mr. Robert Mebane, of Baltimore, carried off the second prize, one dozen of the same drug.

Mr. E. N. Howell won the prize in the running race. This was a five-pound package of pick leaf smoking tobacco. Dr. Hubert Royster, of this city, was awarded the second prize, fifty cigars. In the standing long jump the winners were the same as in the running race. Mr. Howell's prize was a pound of pepsin and that of Dr. Royster one-quarter pound pepsin.

Mr. W. H. King won the first prize in the bicycle race. This was a hand-some electric "bike lamp." The second prize was a golf cap and fell to the lot of Mr. A. M. Yearby, of Durham.

What was pronounced one of the biggest successes of the afternoon was the wrestling match between Messrs. E. V. Howell and W. W. Parker. The grass was severely bruised, to say nothing of the wrestlers. Mr. E. V. Howell carried off first prize, one hundred cigars, while Mr. Parker was awarded one dozen bottles of Pond's extract as a second prize. This fell to his lot because no one would venture into the ring after witnessing the fearful match.

The perfume, target and throwing contests for ladies only were not pulled off," the inclemency of the weather making it impossible for ladies to attend the festivities. The prizes in these features were awarded to Miss Mary Davis for her excellent service as stenographer. The prizes were a box of extract, two bottles extract, a lady's manicure set, a handsome purse, a beautiful atomized and a toilet box of soap extract powder.

There was much merriment over the blindfold wheelbarrow race. J. P. Mitchner won the first prize, E. V. Howell the second and Buck Hunter the third.

The committee on papers read before the association, announced awards as follows:

For the best paper on "How to Make a Drug Store Pay Better," W. W. Parker, of Henderson. Best paper on "Practical Window Dressing," Mr. William Neisler, of Wilmington. For six best written ads. for local papers, W. G. Thomas, of Louisburg. For best formulas for soda water syrups, Mr. E. V. Howell, of Rocky Mount.

The following other prizes were awarded to wit:

Ugliest member N. C. P. A. present, Mr. H. R. Chears, of Philadelphia.

The heaviest weight member, Hal Bobbitt, of Raleigh.

The lightest weight member, Mr. J. A. Melcher.

The biggest dude member, Mr. Birdsong, of Raleigh.

The slickest-headed pill roller present, Mr. E. V. Zoeller, of Tarboro.

When all the prizes had been awarded it was well nigh 5 o'clock, and the company boarded the cars and returned to the city, everyone enthusiastic in praise for the entertainment committee, to whom they were indebted for their royal entertainment.

TALK OF RATE CUTTING.

Joint Traffic Association Roads Not Observing Their Agreement.

New York, May 13.—At today's meeting of the board of control of the joint traffic association there was more plain talk about rate-cutting. While rates are fairly well maintained there are indisputable evidences that the joint traffic association agreement has not been strictly adhered to and practically all lines, except the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are suspected of manipulating rates. Attention was called to the extraordinary increase in the westbound shipments by the Baltimore and Ohio, which is said to have been about double that of the corresponding months of last year.

In reply to these accusations there were some good natured recriminations and criticisms were made of the methods of two of the strongest lines in the association. There was an intimation that the Merchants' Dispatch, a fast freight line owned by the New York Central and Lake Shore was the disturbing element. Finally it was decided that President Depew, of the New York Central, and President Thompson, of the Pennsylvania, should confer with Receivers Cowan and Murray, of the Baltimore and Ohio, to straighten out the situation. This statement was given out:

"The westbound freight rate situation was discussed with a view to having the rates of all lines conform to their published tariffs; the eastbound lake and rail rates were also considered, and it was agreed that an early conference should take place between the mangers of the lake lines and the managers of the joint traffic association. The inter-state commerce commission, having requested copies of the circulars, orders, or recommendations of the association, the commissioner was authorized to furnish them with a complete set of the freight and passenger circulars of the association."

CURIOUS LEGAL TANGLE.

Missouri Supreme Court Divided—Large Estate Involved.

St. Louis, Mo., May 13.—The Supreme court of Missouri is in a deadlock over the partnership estate of Murdock & Dickson, which involves more than $1,000,000. The case is before the Supreme court on a writ of prohibition to restrain the circuit judges from entertaining or making any orders in the case. Charles K. Dickson, who was in partnership with William Murdock, died in 1871. Dickson's individual estate was inventoried at over $1,000,000. Dickson made a will with the late James B. Eades and Barton Bates as executors. Murdock took out letters of administration on the partnership estate. Later he made an assignment of the assets to John G. Priest.

In 1895 Attorney John M. Dickson, a son of Charles K. Dickson, went into the probate court and raised the point that the law had no provision for an estate in course of administration being assigned.

This point was carried to the highest court, but the Supreme court of the State stands three to three in respect to it. The court has asked the adverse parties to agree upon a special judge, whose decision shall be final.

Gold Going Abroad.

New York, May 13.—Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co. will ship $1,000,000 in gold Saturday to Paris, which they took today from the assay office in bars.

Lazard Freres may also ship $1,000,000, or perhaps $1,500,000, but that is said to be uncertain. If they can buy sufficient exchange below $4.87½, it is understood they will not ship any gold.

Pitchers Pitched Out.

Providence, R. I., May 13.—The Brown faculty has expelled from college for deficiency in studies, the two most reliable 'Varsity pitchers, Tommy Brady, of New Bedford, Mass., and Tommy Dunn, of Brooklyn. The action has caused a sensation among the students. Summersgill, the remaining pitcher, has gone to pieces lately.

CONVENTION AT WORK

Many Important Matters Considered in Yesterday's Sessions.

BISHOP CHESHIRE'S LETTER READ

THE PURCHASE OF ST. MARY'S BY THE TRUSTEES ENDORSED.

An Amendment to the Constitution Affirmed—Time for Holding Parish Elections—Entertainment at St. Mary's.

The Episcopal convention met again yesterday morning. A more intelligent body never assembled in the city. After the morning prayer was said Dr. Marshall called the convention to order.

Mr. R. H. Battle spoke in support of the final ratification of an amendment to the constitution, which passed the previous convention, requiring six months residence in the State before a minister can have a vote in the convention, instead of twelve months, as now required. There are only three dioceses in the United States where twelve months residence is required and the dioceses of North Carolina and South Carolina are included in this number. We followed South Carolina once, and have not in favor of following her again. The strongest Episcopal States do not require more than six months residence. Mr. Battle contended that there was no reason for not making this change; he was opposed to discouraging ministers from coming into the diocese.

Rev. Hilliard said that according to the religious census South Carolina is the most religious State in the Union. Rhode Island is next and North Carolina third. He opposed this change as it is very seldom that a clergyman comes from one diocese to another. The church has always discouraged this. He characterized this proposed change as Romanish; it bore the ear mark of Rome. If this amendment is adopted it will impair the work of the convention because the clergymen will not know each other.

Mr. Merritt opposed the change. He wanted North Carolina to hold to her conservatism and reject the amendment.

Mr. Battle said that while South Carolina, Rhode Island and North Carolina were the most religious States, yet they were the least Episcopal States. He did hope the time would be reduced to six months.

Mr. Batchelor said he was in favor of the amendment. He thought the present requirement an insult to the clergymen of the diocese.

When Mr. Batchelor finished, the consideration of the matter was postponed until the bishop's letter was read.

The Bishop's Letter.

Bishop Cheshire read his letter to the convention. He said:

"I never faced this annual gathering of my dear friends, brethren, and fathers in Christ, without an increasing sense of my insufficiency for the burden laid upon me, and an anxious hope that as we all depend upon the goodness and love of God in our efforts for His church, so you should especially give your loving help and forebearance to one who is your servant for Christ sake. The world waits for us to do for it the work which our master has sent us to do. Part of this work lies before us as we begin the eighty-first annual convention of the Diocese of North Carolina."

The bishop gave a chronological list of his visitations and ministrations during the year ending April 30th. Much of the bishop's time has been devoted to the missionary jurisdiction. An account of the consecration of a number of churches was given. Three missionary congregations were organized. Attention was called to the fact that all lay readers' license must be renewed annually.

In speaking of an action of the last convention for the erection of a cathedral church, the bishop says, among other things, "Just at this time the imperative duty of uniting every effort in behalf of a church school for girls, seemes to make the attempts to effect a cathedral organization wholly impracticable. After a full and free conference * * * the committee advised unanimously that I rescind the action by which I had adopted the Church of the Good Shepherd as my cathedral church."

In reference to St. Mary's the bishop says: "We are all (the trustees) agreed that no matter of mere legislation can be comparable in importance with this practical work of securing the continuance and prosperity of this institution. I trust that this convention will put above every other duty that of effecting this purpose which it has set before the church people of North Carolina." The bishop says that he has spent more than a month in endeavoring to arouse the interest of our people in this school. "We should raise not less than $100,000 for the purpose of providing an endowment and proper grounds and buildings." The women have been appealed to to raise $50,000 for an endowment to be known as "The St. Mary's Alumnae Association Fund." In order to stimulate and consolidate the interest of the women in this school I have instituted the "Order of the Patrons and Daughters of St. Mary's." Fifty women who will give $50 each will be enrolled as "Patrons of St. Mary's" and the 250 women who will give $100 each will be enrolled as "Daughters of St. Mary's." Already some names have been enrolled on both of these lists.

In speaking of the Thompson Orphanage the letter says: "I can give the testimony from personal observation that its good work goes on with increasing blessings for the State and for its helpless orphans."

The work of the Woman's Auxiliary, the Daughters of the King and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew were referred to.

A propositon will be made in this convention to change the method of ministering in a diocesan mission and to put the whole work into the hands of the several convocations under the direction of the bishop. While the plan presents many advantages the chief objections are that it may "result in depriving the weaker portions of the diocese of the assistance rendered under our present arrangements by the stronger."

"We should be devoutly thankful for the divine blessing which has brought us through this year and to another convention with the ranks of our clergy unthinned by death. But, though we of the clergy have been spared, God's Kingdom of Rest has not lacked its annual enrichment of those noblest and best of earth who have here been prepared for Him." Here the bishop pays a tribute to the late Alexander Broadnax Galloway, of Elkin. He is now in peace in that life for which God had fitted him. "I will name two others lately taken from us, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis and Mrs. Francis Lennox Johnson, both of Christ church, Raleigh. They were among the last of their generation, both from families identified with the church in North Carolina from its very beginnings, we may say, and both noble examples of that womanhood out of which has come all that is best in our life and society today."

In closing the bishop speaks of the conference of the Anglican Episcopate to be held in London during July and August next. The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent invitations to all bishops of the Church of England and of the American church to meet at that time to take counsel together for the common interest of the church. The bishop expressed his intention of attending.

A motion was adopted to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee from the jurisdiction of Asheville regarding some property there. The bishop appointed on this committee Rev. Mr. Pittenger, Rev. Mr. Bronson and Messrs. Battle, Busbee and Batchelos.

A vote was then taken on the ratification of the amendment to the constitution, which was under consideration before the bishop's letter was read, resulting in ayes, clergy, 21; laymen, 15, and noes, clergy, 9; laymen, 3. The amendment was ratified.

Rev. A. B. Hunter read the report from St. Augustine school. Much progress has been made there during the past year. Among other additions are a hospital, an industrial class and the dedication of the chapel at the school.

The canon committee reported favorably a canon to fix the first Monday as the date for the election of vestrymen in the parishes and that the terms of the vestry now in office should expire next Easter.

A debate followed. Mr. Bronson said that he had not had sufficient light on the subject. It seemed to him that a spirit of change was animating this convention. The convention seemed anxious to wipe our our oldest customs and canons.

He was not willing to support this resolution recommended by the canon committee unless some very good reason could be given.

Mr. Batchelor said the reason for this change was that Advent Sunday was the beginning of the church year, and he thought it well to have the vestry begin their term at that time.

Mr. Fort said that according to church papers in some dioceses what may be called church politics entered into these elections and the contest interfered with the observance of Lent. He thought the change should be made. Without disposing of the matter, the convention went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the report from the orphanage, with Rev. Mr. Stickney in the chair.

Mr. London moved that Rev. Mr. Osborne canvass the State for the orphanage and also try to get one hundred men to give $50 each for this noble object.

Mr. Averitt thought this appeal would be more effective coming from a layman than a clergyman. The Episcopal church is dependent upon the laymen, and he was opposed to increasing priestly power along any line when it is attended by a decrease of the laymens' responsibility.

After a lengthy debate on the question Mr. Nash moved to amend so that the board of managers of the Thompson orphanage be recommended to select some suitable person to make the canvass for the institution. As thus amended it passed. The following resolution by Mr. Busbee was adopted:

"Rectors and ministers in charge of congregations in this diocese are requested to organize guilds where said guilds have not heretofore been organized for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for carrying on the work of the Thompson orphanage as now organized.

"Resolved, further, That the Woman's Auxiliary and Junior Auxiliary be requested to contribute their efforts for the same purpose."

Dr. Lewis, for the board of trustees of St. Mary's school, reported to the convention that the trustees were chartered by the last Legislature. It has been decided that there shall be sixteen trustees, four from the Eastern diocese, eight from the diocese of North Carolina and four from the Jurisdiction of Asheville. The trustees have decided to reduce the tuition to $200 per annum for boarding pupils. The report was made a special order for 8:30 p. m., and the other features of the report will be found in the evening proceedings of the convention.

Rev. Mr. Hilliard introduced the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The members of this convention have heard with deep sorrow of the death during the last convention year of the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, D.D., of Fayetteville, in the diocese of East Carolina, long an honored Presbyter of the undivided diocese of North Carolina.

"Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Huske the church in North Carolina has had transplanted from this earth to paradise one of the choicest, purest, noblest, most loving and consecrated spirits ever found in the list of her ministers.

"Resolved, That the secretary of this convention be requested to transmit this preamble and resolution to the diocese of East Carolina with assurance of deep sympathy in their loss."

The proposed constitution of the province of North Carolina was submitted by the committee on canons. The constitution provides that each diocese and missionary district, by its convention or council or convocation shall appoint ten deputies, who, with the bishops in the province, shall constitute the council. The federate council shall hold its first meeting in Salisbury on St. Simon's and St. Jude's day, October 28th, 1897, and once a year thereafter as the council shall determine. The senior bishop of the province present shall preside. The council may exercise all power not in conflict with the constitution or canons of the general convention or with the constitution of either of the diocese or missionary districts. This constitution shall be in force when it is adopted by the convention of North Carolina, East Carolina and the Jurisdiction of Asheville."

This was taken up at the afternoon session of the convention and after some discussion postponed until the next convention.

Afternoon Session.

The convention assembled at 4 o'clock and adjourned at 5 p. m. It was decided that the missionary jurisdiction of Asheville should contribute $500 per annum for the expenses of the bishop while he had the supervision of the district.

The resolution changing the time for the parish election came up again and was discussed. Among others Rev. Hoffman and Rev. Barber favor the change and Rev. Pittenger opposed it. The resolution was adopted.

By special invitation Rev. Dr. Lamb, financial secretary of the Retiring Clergy Society, addressed the convention. Dr. Lamb said that there were four dioceses which properly cared for their clergy. Many clergy are really in need of aid; they are suffering. The proposition is to pension the clergy when they are too old for the active ministry. He showed how the other denominations cared for their aged ministers.

At St. Mary's.

The convention, the delegates to the Woman's Auxiliary and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew went to St. Mary's yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Evening prayer was said in the chapel. The music was simply sublime. The sweet, fresh voices of the girls was enough to draw the heart of a hearer nearer his God. After the exercises the visitors were conducted through the art galleries, after which dainty refreshments were served by Dughi to the visitors, the faculty and students. This was no doubt the social feature of the week to those who were fortunate enough to be present.

A concert by the young ladies was given in the evening to their guests. The following program was excellently rendered:

Program.

Gurlist.....Elfin dance.
Piano, Miss Annie Root.

Bohm.....Mazurka,
Piano, Miss Mary Smedes.

Hoops.....Primary Class,
March.....Symphony,
Violins, Master James Thomas and Miss Helen Smedes.

Martei.....'DearHeart,"
Soprano, Miss Adelaide Snow.

Paderewski.....Chant d'Amour,
Piano, Miss Annie Shaw.

Hummel.....Caprice,
Violin, Miss Ethel Norris.

Shelley.....'Love's Sorrow,"
Soprano, Miss Florence Holt.

Clubs.....Junior Class.
Chaminade.....Air de Ballet,
Piano, Miss Eva Lee.

Gregh.....'Open Thy Lattice,"
Soprano, Miss Loula Briggs.

Lack.....Song of the Brook,
Piano, Miss Janie Pearson.

Schubert.....Rosamonde,
Violins, Misses Boylan, Cheshire, Norris, Pescud, Smedes, Trapier, Ward and Master J. Thomas.

Evening Seseion.

The convention met last evening. The attendance was large and much interest was manifest in the proceedings.

The convention went into committee of the whole on the report of the trustees of Mary's school, with Mr. K. P. Battle, LL. D., in the chair. Dr. Battle said his whole soul was in this meeting. He felt a deep interest in the school since his sister was the first student who ever entered St. Mary's. Dr. R. H. Lewis read the report, and introduced the following resolutions for the trustees.

"Resolved, 1st. That the convention of the Diocese of North Carolina hereby approves the act of incorporation of the trustees of St. Mary's school, and accepts the trustees named in that act, and elected in pursuance thereof, on the part of this diocese, as the representatives of the convention in that capacity.

"Resolved, 2nd. That this convention does hereby approve the action of the executive committee of the board of trustees in purchasing the school property as set forth in the foregoing report.

"Resolved, 3rd. That the fund in the hands of the treasurer, known as the fund for the education of children of deceased clergymen be increased to $3,000 from the Mary Ruffin Smith fund, and that said fund so augmented be put at the disposal of the trustees of St. Mary's school upon condition that they shall establish in the school a scholarship to be known as the ——— scholarshp for the free education of a daughter of a deceased clergyman, the nomination to be in the hands of the bishop of the diocese.

"Resolved, 4th. That the remaining portion of the Mary Ruffin Smith fund be placed at the disposal of the trustees of St. Mary's school, and that in consideration of the use of this fund, they shall establish one free scholarship in said school for each $3,000 received from said fund, to be called the "Mary Ruffin Smith scholarship." The nominations of the said scholarship to be in the hands of the bishop of the diocese."

Dr. Lewis said the question to be first decided was to raise the $10,000 cash which must be paid as soon as the property is purchased. Perhaps some may suppose that $50,000 is a high price for this property, but iti s not. You might put up the finest kind of buildings and they would never have the associations and exercise the strong influence which St. Mary's now does. It would not pay to try to purchase other property. The affairs of the school have reached such a state that it is necessary to take some action if the school is to continue. Dr. Smedes has found it necessary to take his own money to run the school and this is not just to him or his family.

At this point Mr. R. H. Battle introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

"Whereas, the present rector of St. Mary's School, following the example of his sainted father, who from the year 1842 to the day of his death in 1877, so ably and successfully managed it affairs, has given his time, his talent and of his private means for the education of the daughters of the church.

"Resolved, That the convention of the Diocese of North Carolina, in taking the control of St. Mary's school through a board of trustees, desire to express its sense of the obligation it feels to Rev. Bennett Smedes, D. D., for the work he has so unselfishly done for the good of the church in this and other Southern dioceses during the last twenty years."

Rev. Mr. Averitt seconded the resolution. Had it not been for St. Mary's he would not today be an Episcopalian. His sister attended the school and from her he learned the blessed truths which he cherished and loved so dearly today.

Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of Charlotte, spoke in support of the resolutions regarding St. Mary's. He paid an eloquent tribute to the school.

Mr Nash paid a high compliment to the committee who had the matter in charge.

Bishop Cheshire said that he felt that he must speak on this question. He felt that this fas a crisis int he history of the church. He did not propose to discuss whether this was a high price for the property, the fact remains that if we are to have this property we must pay $50,000 for it. We could take this amount and purchase other land and put up better buildings, but it woud not be St. Mary's then. Although

(Continued on eighth page.)

THE NEW CYCLE DEPARTMENT.

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO KNOW THE

"STANLEY,"

A representative $100.00 Bicycle for **$50.00.** The best wheel on earth for the price.

We are now Selling Agents, and it is no trouble whatever, and will quite likely prove profitable to you to enquire into the merits of these wheels.

The department is under the management of Mr. Will. A. Wynne, the Champion Fancy and Trick rider of the world. It takes the best of wheels to hold him. His reputation as a judge of a wheel is well established. He rides a **Stanley.**

☞ Ladies taught to ride free of cost.

SHIRT WAISTS

The second week of Shirt Waist selling, all Reserve Stock brought out now and placed on sale. This is the last lot we will have this season, and better bargains in Shirt Waists, Raleigh has never known.

LOT 1—50 and 75c Waists, made from fine Lawn and Percale, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, to go at **45c.**

LOT 2—Made of fine Muslins and Dimities, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, worth 75 to $1.00, reduced to **69c.**

LOT 3—Grass Linen Batiste and Figured Lawn Waists reduced from $1 25 and $1.50, for quick selling, to **89c.**

LOT 4—Beautiful Swell Styles, Lappett Mulls, Organdies and printed Lawns. Detachable White Collars and Cuffs, were $1.50 to $2 50, clearing price. **98c.**

Another Week of Negligee Shirt Selling.

Step lively gentlemen, this is your last chance. Stock of 49c. Shirts nearly closed on Saturday and Saturday night, the balance left will be cleared this week at **29c.**

INTRODUCTION SALE OF LADIES' OXFORD TIES.

New Styles, New Patterns, New Colors, New Lasts. Our knowledge of Shoe buying, where to buy, and buying in large quantities puts us on the ground floor for prices. The people of the city expect great things of us, and we cannot afford to disappoint them. Owing to changes in business, one of the largest manufacturers in this country had to 'clear out" all stock on hand. Our ready cash bought advantageously, and here is how the Raleigh public gets the benefit of special prices.

$1.00 and $1.25 Ladies' Kid Oxford, Coin Toe, Patent Leather Tips, new fresh Styles, **75c.**

$2.00 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, Turn & McKay sewed, **$1.25c.**

$2.50 Oxfords and Strap Ties, all new shapes and toes thoroughly solid, just received from the factory. **$1.50.**

$3.00 and $3.50 Ladies' Oxfords in Fancy Colors, Ox-blood, Chocolate and Tans. You should see them, they are beauties, **$1.98.**

Big Job Lot of Children's Shoes.—Many kinds, all good qualities, regular custom made, Black and Colors, not all sizes of all kinds, but every size in some kind, for Infants, Children and Misses. Prices all the way from **25c to $1.00.**

One Case Striped Grass Linens—To go on sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock prompt. Further discription is unnecessary. To appreciate this bargain the goods must be seen If interested, be ready and on time; they will not last long, price, **3 1-2c.**

Ladies' White Kid Belts, **10c.**

New Embroideries, Laces, Fans and Gloves just received.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & Co.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

MAY'S SECOND WEEK'S SURPRISES.

[Monday, May 10th, to Saturday May 15th.]

First: Special Surprise Sale

The entire balance of our imported Scotch, English, French and German Printed High Grade Cottons, Lappets, Balzerines, Etamines, Grenadines, &c., &c., including the highest grade printed cottons manufactured. These are now offered in this special sale at **25c** per yard—worth from 35c to 50c per yard.

SECOND: SPECIAL SURPRISE SALE

The entire balance of our High Grade Imported Pattern Dress Goods—this season's choicest Woolen Dress Fabrics, including highest Paris Silk and Wool novelties, the handsomest goods of the season's production—offered in this Special Sale at **99c** per yard—real values from $1.50 to $3.50 per yard.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, escallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one?

Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency.
'Phone 206-B. RALEIGH, N. C.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

WOMEN WHO WANT TO

Vote Had Their Innings at the Nashville Exposition.

ADDRESSED BY MISS LAURA CLAY

THE AIRSHIP WILL MAKE ANOTHER VOYAGE IF THE

Weather Permits—Each Day Witnesses the Placing of More Exhibits.

Nashville, Tenn., May 11.—In the assembly hall of the woman's building there gathered today a large assemblage attending the first day's convocation held by the advocates of equal suffrage. It is a new question in this State, and besides those attending in behalf of the cause a large number were attracted by the novelty of the occasion. The proceedings were most interesting and marked with enthusiasm, as the leaders in the cause from Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama spoke.

The day was inclement, cloudy, with showers of rain, but the attendance upon the convocation was good, and the flower bedecked platform showed that those interested in the movement were earnest and zealous.

Mrs. Lide Merriwether, of Memphis, called the convocation to order, being chairman of the day, and president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association. Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, led in prayer. The absence of Mrs. Mary C. Bradford and Miss Ella Harrison, of the association in Missouri, caused great disappointment.

Mrs. Merriwether then read a paper prepared by Mrs. Alberta C. Taylor, of Denver, Col., upon the work done by the women of that State, entitled the "Woman's Vote in Colorado," which gave the history and progress of the movement in Colorado. Miss Josephine Locke, of Chicago, spoke on "The New Vote," and referred to herself as a new convert, but a zealous one. Her address reviewed the relations of woman and nature from the old days to the present. Miss Locke received a vote of thanks. Miss Laura Clay, president of the association in Kentucky, spoke then of the Bible as a beacon in the cause of equal suffrage. After a few remarks by Mrs. Merriwether, Mrs. Virginia C. Clopton, president of the Alabama association, spoke of the women in Alabama who are devoted to the cause and working for its promotion. Miss Frances E. Griffin, of Alabama, then spoke, and the convocation adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Among the prominent women attending the convocation are Mrs. Mellie E. Bergen, of Memphis; Miss A. Bailett, of Mississippi; Mrs. E. T. Noel, of Noel station; Mrs. Frances E. Griffin, of Alabama; Mrs. Callie N. Ferguson and Mrs. E. Huntingdon, of Memphis; Miss Clay, of Lexington, Ky.

The airship did not make a voyage today because of rain, but with good weather will sail tomorrow.

An immense crowd is expected tomorrow, which is set apart for the celebration of St. Tammany's day by the Red Men, and an extra program has been prepared.

The delegates to the Tennessee Medical Society, now in session in this city, visited the exposition in a body today.

The warm weather, with gentle showers, have caused the plants to bloom, and the grounds are now gorgeous with flower beds.

Last night's art reception was seriously interferred with by heavy and constant rains, though despite these, many hundreds attended the reception in the Parthenon and reviewed the magnificent collection of pictures.

So far, the attendance has been up to expectations, and each day witnesses the placing of more exhibits. All visitors are anxiously awaiting the opening of the Government building.

The Hoke Smith Fountain.

New York Sun,

With a few burning words of indignant comment, a friend of the Hon. Dink Botts of Georgia, sends us a copy of the Atlanta Journal, containing a beautiful picture and a glowing description of "the Hoke Smith Fountain," recently completed at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

According to Mr. Hoke Smith's newspaper, the Hoke Smith Fountain was erected by the citizens of Hot Springs "to commemorate the administration of Mr. Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior." Hot Springs is on a Government reservation, and therefore is under the control of the Interior department. The memorial to Hocus' administration of the Hot Springs is a shaft of sandstone seventeen feet high, surmounted by a big ball. It differs from most memorial fountains in carrying a electric light equipment, so that it can be found by tourists and invalids by night as easily as by day. Hoke Smith's honored name is on it in large sandstone letters, and the fountain squirts healing waters in several directions. It is not a thing of beauty, but neither is Hocus.

The complaint of our Georgia correspondent is that the Hon. Hoke Smith should have a fountain lighted by electricity on a Government reservation, while no memorial of any sort has yet been erected to the Hon. Dink Botts, whom many Georgians regard as a greater statesman than Hoke, and worthier of a monument of sandstone. We shall not attempt to decide this delicate question. Perhaps it is better as it is. The Hoke Smith Monument has a dreadfully mortuary aspect somehow, in spite of the four trickling catadupes that emerge from its four corners and fall into four little stone tanks. The impression most beholders will get is that Hocus is gone but not forgotten

As for the Hon. Dink Bots, he is yet very much alive, with the golden future of political distinction all before him; and would he care to be commeorated by any sort of a hydrant, anyway?

Queer Human Nature.

"The recent expose of the swindling speculative concerns in Wall street has shown how remarkably unsuspecting and gullible the average man and woman with small savings is," a prominent New England savings bank official said today.

"It is just as funny, when yours is not the bank involved, to see how suspicious and fearful these same people become when there is the slightest sign of something wrong in the case of such ordinarily reputable financial institutions as savings banks. People never stop to think about the most impossible advertisements of 'wheat syndicates,' etc., until after it is all over. They usually do all their thinking about solid savings banks before and not after something has happened.

"One day last week a most amusing thing occurred in connection with one of our smaller savings banks. It was during the noon luncheon hour. Two sparrows had been having a fierce battle in the street in front of the bank in question. The traffic on this particular street is quite heavy, particularly while clerks, merchants and others are on their way to and from the midday meal. The sparrows made a considerable noise and their movements finally landed them on the roof of the bank building. First one pedestrian stopped to watch the fight, then another, and so on until a fair-sized crowd stood on the opposite side of the street and looked up intently toward the low bank building.

"That was enough. Late arrivals guessed at once something was the matter, and soon there was a rush from the outskirts of the crowd. A few were on their way to get their bank books and others to warn their friends. In the afternoon thirty-eight depositors had appeared inside of half an hour, many of them humble, foreign-born workmen, and it took the best efforts of the entire bank force to quiet them down and induce them not to withdraw their deposits. As a matter of fact, four were paid off in gold to prove that they could have their money if necessary. Then they didn't want it."

A Woman's Love.

By John Hay, United States Ambassador to England.

A sentinel angel, sitting high in glory
Heard this shrill wail ring out from purgatory:
"Have mercy, mighty angel; hear my story!

"I loved, and blind with passionate love I fell.
Love brought me down to death, and death is hell;
For God is just and death for sin is well.

"I do not rage against His high decree,
Nor for myself do ask that grace shall be;
But for my love on earth, who mourns for me.

"Great spirit! Let me see my love again
And comfort him one hour, and I were fain
To pay a thousand years of fire and pain."

Then said the pitying angel: "Nay, repent
That wild vow! Look, the dial finger's bent
Down to the last hour of thy punishment."

But still she wailed: "I pray thee, let me go!
I cannot rise to peace and leave him so,
Oh, let me soothe him in his bitter woe!"

The brazen gates ground sullenly ajar,
And upward, joyous, like a rising star,
She rose and vanished in the ether far.

But soon adown the dying sunset sailing,
And like a wounded bird her pinions trailing,
She fluttered back with broken-hearted wailing.

She sobbed: "I found him by the summer sea,
Reclined, his head upon a maiden's knee—
She curled his hair and kissed him. Woe is me!"

She wept: "Now let my punishment begin.
I have been fond and foolish. Let me in
To expiate by sorrow and my sin."

The angel answered: "Nay, sad soul, go hither.
To be deceived in your true heart's desire
Was bitterer than a thousand years of fire!"

Sweet Wooing on the Wing.

Detroit Free Press.

"It seems quite a fad among the married men of the day to tell how they got their wives, but I have yet to discover the benedict whose experience was similar to my own."

The speaker is a jolly man of fortune, and he told his story just after his male guests had thrown aside their cards.

"I grew up in the south before they had their serious trouble down there. Between my family and that on the next plantation there was a feud something like that between the Montagues and the Capulets. The colonel and my father did not go on each other's trail with a shotgun, but they let each other severely alone except when one could stab the other, socially and politically.

"The colonel's daughter and I fell in love when we used to meet as school children and on the mountain gathering wild flowers. When I told my father later of my affection, he stormed and raved and forbade me ever seeing or ever again holding communication with the girl. She, too, had declared herself and the same sentence was imposed by the fire-eating colonel. Neither of us made any rash promises, but we were so closely watched that we could never get within sight of each other.

"As a youngster I had delighted in carrier pigeons, and, as a token of my budding affection, had given the colonel's daughter some. In our time of distress this infantile generosity came back as a blessing. Her maid and my man would meet in the creek bottom and exchange pigeons. Hers would go home with a missive of love about its neck and mine bore the same precious message to me. Thus we courted and thus we planned an elopement that was brought off successfully. For a day the two hot-headed old fathers made the air hot and sulphurous. Then after the usual red tape in those times of 'chivalry,' they met, became reconciled, sent for us and heartily joined in the laugh at the way in which they had been outwitted."

The Judges of Galveston Babies.

The baby show held in Cathedral Hall yesterday afternoon has been for days the topic of conversation in families where the baby is the life, the pride, the joy of the household. Each infant was carried upon the stage by its mother or nurse and set before the judges in triumph. The judges were Miss Reba Callaway, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Mary Belle Moore, Miss Edna Fellman, Miss Mable Ketchum, Mr. Marc McLemore, Mr. Harry Lufkin, Mr. Harry Hawley, and Mr. Walter Breath. They looked carefully at the little ones placed before them, then each recorded his or her decision upon a slip of paper. In no instance was the decision unanimous, but majority ruled.

THE CITY OF OAKS

The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and withal presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While backing in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by the new to one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the old world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1865, Raleigh has steadily grown into a respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water supply; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most excellent; its debt is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city of which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Police Census, 1896.

In the census taken by this department, the enumerators received and conscientiously followed instructions, putting the name of no one on their books who lived outside the corporate limits. This showed a population of 13,081. When we recall the fact that the corporate limits have not been extended since 1856, that a large number of our citizens who are essentially of the city, have built up homes just outside, that the increase by reason of establishment of factories and manufacturing plants is all on the outside, amounting in round numbers to not less than 4,500, we can reasonably claim a population incident to and being a part of our city of not less than 17,500 showing a gratifying increase since the census taken in 1890.

Street Directory.

The State Capitol is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the North, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West, Fayetteville street running South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side.	West Side.
Wilmington,	Salisbury,
Blount,	McDowell and Manly,
Person,	Dawson,
Bloodworth,	Harrington,
East,	West,
Swain and Haywood,	Saunders.

Newbern avenue and Hillsboro street separate the city North and South. From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hillsboro street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:

North Side.	South Side.
Edenton,	Morgan,
Jones,	Hargett,
Lane,	Martin,
North and Oakwood avenue,	Davie,
Johnson and Polk,	Cabarrus,
Peace,	Lenoir,
Firwood avenue,	South,
	Smithfield and Cannon.

The buildings are numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capitol.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 503¼ miles.
Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
Number of electoral votes, 11.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Land surface, 48,666 square miles.
Water surface, 3,620 square miles.
Area Dismal Swamps, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,579.
Indian population (census 1890) 1,571.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (cesus 1890), 1,617,947.
Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
White population (census 1890), 1,049,191.
Colored population (census 1890), 567,170.
Total water-power, 3,500,00 horse-power.
Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,888 feet.
Average area of counties is 507 square miles.
Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 180.
Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
Average elevation of State above sea level is 640 feet.
Average mean annual temperature, 59 degrees Fahrenheit.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 23.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.
Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.
Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.
Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.
Limit to State and county taxes, 66 2-3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, $2.
Highest point of Smoky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 76 degrees; Florence, Italy, 75 degrees.
Meau annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.
State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
The highest point of Blue Ridge mountain in the State is Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet.
The average date of first killing frost is October 10, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
The largest drainage area of the State is that of the Cape Fear river, aggregating over 8,000 square miles.
Asheville is 2,250 feet above sea level. Mean annual temperature, 54.20 degrees—summer, 71.70 degrees; winter, 38.02 degrees.
Mean annual rainfall at Raleigh, 48 inches; Florence, Italy, 27 inches. Altitude above sea level of Raleigh, 365 feet.
Position of Raleigh—State capitol—is latitude 35 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude, 78 degrees, 38 minutes, 5 seconds.
The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape. The General Assembly has power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.
Married women retain all their real and personal property, exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers for their work, are required.
Legislature, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, $4.00 per day.
Homesteads are allowed to the amount of $1,000 value and personal property to the amount of $500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works was constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887, Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoir pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,516 gallons.

There are 125 public fire-hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.
13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.
14—S. W. corner of North and Person streets.
15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.
16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.
21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.
23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.
24—N. E. corner Davie and Bloodworth streets.
25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.
26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.
27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.
212—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.
214—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.
31—S. W. corner Davie and Dawson streets.
32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.
34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.
3 5—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.
36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.
37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.
4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital hose house.)
41—Dawson street (West side) between Jones and Lane streets.
42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.
43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.
47—North street, west of Salisbury, near car shed.
321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.
45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.
52—Insane Asylum.

Public Buildings.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, West Raleigh.
City Hall and Market, Fayetteville.
Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, corner South and Bloodworth.
County Court House, Fayetteville.
County Jail, rear of county Court House.
Executive Mansion (Governor's residence), Burke square, on Blount.
North Carolina Insane Asylum, Southwest Raleigh.
North Carolina Penitentiary, on Southern railroad, o. s. w.
North Carolina Institute for the Blind, corner Jones and Dawson.
North Carolina Agricultural building, corner Edenton and Halifax.
North Carolina Experimental buildings, Hillsboro road, o. s. w.
North Carolina Exposition and Agricultural Society building, Hillsboro, o. s. w.
State Capitol (executive building), Union Square, center of city.
State Arsenal, Union Square.
Soldiers' Home Buildings, Newberne avenue, o. s. e.
Supreme Court building, corner Edenton and Salisbury.
United States Court House and Post-office, Fayetteville.

Public Monuments.

Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Union Square.
Washington Monument, Union square.

Public School Buildings.

Centennial Graded School, foot of Fayetteville.
Garfield Graded School (colored) South Swain.
Murphy Graded School, corner Person and Polk.
Washington Graded School, west South street.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons. Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagonettes and Dashing Teams for Pic-nic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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Pullen Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MARKET REACTIONARY

Rumors in Regard to the Tariff Bill a Disturbing Factor.

STRONG PRESSURE AGAINST SUGAR

GRAIN MARKETS OPENED DULL AND IRREGULAR.

Cotton Dull but Remained Steady at the Decline—The Bulls Under Pressure to Support the Market—Provisions Stronger.

New York, May 13.—The stock market opened dull and irregular and heavy, with traders selling on the absence of outside support and belief that the Cuban question is approaching a crisis, and that the Morgan resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans will now surely pass if pressed to a vote in view of Consul General Lee's statements. There was some selling in the Grangers and in Union Pacific, and renewed selling in Sugar and Tennessee Coal. The pressure against Sugar was on the continued growth of opposition against the Senate's proposed increased protection. Tobacco is heavy on the rather unfavorable reception of its statement yesterday.

People who looked into the New York Central pretty thoroughly before the funding plan was adopted were agreeably surprised to find so much reserve strength.

No effort has been made nor is being made to sustain Jersey Central stock in the market. Jersey Central interests recognize that there is a strong bear pool at work.

Perhaps the best reason for the advance in Union Pacific is found in the condition of the property which has greatly improved in recent years, and the outlook for business which, in the opinion of traffic officials of the road, has become very much better.

The action of the market was considered evidence that trading was still within the area of short turns. Very good Washington authority is decidedly gloomy over the tariff outlook. The tobacco report about met expectations. Gold shipments to-day will be smaller than were expected, but exchange rate justify expectation of a considerable outflow Saturday.

There were intimations yesterday that Louisville and Nashville was being bought by its friends in London, and there were rumors that a bull pool was being formed in it. The South is steadily improving in business; the crop was not damaged by the floods, and cotton acreage in its territory will be larger than it was last year.

The selling in Sugar was accompanied by Washington rumors of a very unfavorable character. A good authority on Sugar says: "The fact remains that in the Dingley and the Aldrich bills the main dependence for revenue is the increased tax on raw sugars. In the adjustment of this tax the American Sugar Company will receive enough protection against German duty and English refiners to enable it to manufacture the sugar for America and to maintain its present dividends. The selling of the last few days has been largely for Washington account, and was expected.

Springfield, Ill. telegraphs: Special just in says "Gas bills now on order of third reading in Senate, and likely to be brought up for passage any time, perhaps to-day. They have not come up in the House yet."

Chicago wires: "Gifford bid 74 for quarter million wheat; Barrett sold, and Gifford bid 74 for quarter million more. 40,000 No. 2 spring just sold here for exports. Late cables accepted wheat quite freely going into October shipment for quite large line. 80,000 bushels worked for export so far. New York and foreigners bought to-day; Lindblom, Baldwin and F., and Schwartz D. good sellers. Provisions stronger on buying of Pork by Cudahy Packing Company.

Primary Markets — Receipts for wheat, 242,732 vs. 327,426. Shipments, 75,744 vs. 273,864. Corn, 291,234 vs. 191,-. Shipments, 461,383 vs. 122,467. Total clears, wheat and flour equal, 99,500 bushels; corn, 482,153."

Albany, N. Y., wires: The statement of the Manhattan Railway Co., shows earnings of $425,689 against $384,671 last year, and $447,560 in 1895.

Washington telegraphs: The Cuban resolutions in the Senate have gone over until Monday. The Foreign Affairs Committee are asking more time to consider the information laid before it by the State Department.

Chicago wires: Minneapolis exporters took 200,000 May wheat, Duluth yesterday for shipment first five days June and paid 1½ over July for it.

Minneapolis wires: "Two mills sold 40,000 barrels flour yesterday."

Chicago Herald says: "Swift keeps selling short-ribs, about one million pounds a day, and Armour keeps buying them in a smaller way, however.

Reports from California say light showers in northern part, and rain prevailed through the wheat belt.

Wheat opened steady under the bullish influence of the increased exports as reported after the close of business last night equivalent to fifty or sixty loads here at the outports. The Liverpool cables with the favorable tenor of the Cincinnati Price Current's summary, tended to the bullish effect of the export business and since the opening has declined about ½ cent in sympathy. Trade is light, with forces showing a little on both sides, but not enough to have any important influence either way.

London opening cargoes: Off coast firm but not active; corn nothing doing. On passage: Wheat and corn dull but not active. English markets partially 6d dearer; corn, spot wheat steady; futures 1d lower; spot corn firm ¼d higher; futures easy and unchanged.

Chicago: Corn dull, but steady at the decline. The Liverpool cables, especially falling off in consumptive demand there, are regarded as unfavorable. The talk of a squeeze of the bears in June and July restricts selling for the decline and forces the bulls to continue to support the market. Henry Hentz & Co., New Orleans; Latham, Alexandria & Co.; McIntire & Wardwell and Bailey have been moderate sellers since the opening.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, May 13.—Money closed 1¼ per cent. Call money in London easier. Demand $4.87¼@4.87½; sixty days $4.86¼@4.86½. Commercial paper unchanged.

Stocks.	
Am. Spirits Mfg Co	10⅜
pref'd	29
Atchison	10¼
pref'd	19⅜
American Cotton Oil	10½
pref'd	58
American Tobacco	71¼
pref'd	104
B & O	11½
Bay State Gas	8½
C. C. C. & St L	28
Canada Southern	46
C. & O	16½
B. & Q	73⅜
Chicago Gas	81½
Colorado Fuel and Iron	16¼
Canadian Pacific	54½
Consolidated Gas	161½
Del., Lack. & W	148⅜
Delaware & Hudson	105½
Denver & Rio Grande	10
pref'd	37⅜
Erie	12
General Electric	31½
Hocking Valley	1⅜
Illinois Central	92½
J. Central	77⅜
L. & N	44¾
L. E. & W	13
pref'd	62½
Laclede Gas	22
Lead	23½
pref'd	92¼
Lake Shore	163
Missouri Pacific	12⅜
Mobile & Ohio	17
Manhattan	83½
Mo. Kan. & Tex	11
pref'd	27½
Michigan Central	96
North American	3⅞
Northern Pacific	12½
pref'd	36⅜
N. W	104⅝
pref'd	154
N. Y. Central	99
Omaha	56
pref'd	138
Ontario & Western	13⅜
Pullman Palace Car Co	157
Pacific Mail	27⅜
Rock Island	63½
Reading	18½
Sugar	113½
pref'd	103⅜
St. Paul	73¼
pref'd	131½
Standard Rope & Twine	6½
Southern Railway	7⅛
pref'd	26
Silver Certificates	61
Sus. & Western	7⅜
pref'd	20¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19
Texas Pacific	8½
Union Pacific	6½
U. S. Rubber	12⅜
pref'd	63¼
U. S. Leather	6⅜
pref'd	53½
W. & L. E	5⅛
pref'd	24
Wabash	4⅜
pref'd	12⅜
Western Union	76½

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston 8's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phosphate W'ks	105	106
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	106½	107½
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101	102
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

LONDON MONEY.

London, May 13.—12:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 113 7-16; consols for the account, 113½.

REDUCTION IN RATE OF DISCOUNT.

London, May 13.—The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from 2½ per cent to 2 per cent.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

New York, May 13.—Probabilities now are that less than $1,500,000 gold will be engaged for Saturday's steamer.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have ordered $1,000,000 in gold bars at the assay office for export on Saturday.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

London, May 13.—The stock market for Americans closed as follows: Southern Railway preferred, 26⅞; St. Paul, 74; New York Central, 99⅞; Union Pacific, 7; Reading, 18½; Louisville & Nashville, 45⅛.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York, May 13.—Cotton futures closed quiet and steady with sales of 42,000 bales. May, 7.41; June, 7.42; July, 7.45; August, 7.38; September, 7.05; October, 6.84; November, 6.83; December, 6.85; January, 6.89; February, 6.93; March, 6.97.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES.

Liverpool, May 13.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton.—Spots, moderate demand; prices lower. American middlings, 4 3-16d. Sales, estimated, 8,000; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 11,000; American, 10,600. Futures opened quiet, demand moderate.

May-June, 4.07@4.06; June-July, 4.06@4.05; July-August, 4.05@4.04; August-September, 4.01; September-October, 3.57; November-December, 3.49.

Futures quiet at the decline.

2 p. m.—Sales, 8,000; American, 7,600; American middlings, 4 3-16d. Futures quiet at the advance.

May, 4.07; May-June, 4.06@4.07; July-August, 4.04@4.05; June-July, 4.05@4.06; August-September, 4.01; September-October, 3.57; October-November, 3.49; November-December, 3.49; December-January, 3.47@3.48; January-February, 3.47@3.48; February-March, 3.48.

4 p. m.—Futures closed quiet but steady at the advance.

May, 4.07; May-June, 4.06@4.07; June-July, 4.05@4.06; July-August, 4.04@4.05; August-September, 4.01; September-October, 3.57@3.58; October-November, 3.51@3.52; November-December, 3.49@3.50; December-January, 3.48; January-February, 3.48; February-March, 3.48@3.49.

SPOT COTTON AT NEW YORK.

New York, May 13.—Spot market firm. Middling uplands, 7 13-16c. Sales, 1,825 bales.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, May 13.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the ports today: Boston, 339; Charleston, 13; Galveston, 77; Savannah, 105; Augusta, 36; Houston, 173; Memphis, 72; St. Louis, 74; New Orleans, 511; Mobile, 28; Norfolk, 1,040.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

New Orleans, La., May 13.—The estimated receipts of cotton at this port for tomorrow is from 800 to 1,200.

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling	7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling	7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling	7½
Middling	7⅜ to 7½

Prices firm.

THE PRICE CURRENT'S REPORT.

Cincinnati, May 13.—The Cincinnati Price Current says: "Considerable improvement in Indiana and some elsewhere, calculated to offset any lowering of conditions otherwise of wheat crop and average promise maintained. Spring crop has high possibilities. Corn crop position fairly good. Early wheat harvest in Ohio valley region. Oats crop shaping favorably. Week's packing, 380,000 hogs, against 360,000 last year.

LIVE STOCK ESTIMATES.

Chicago, Ill., May 13.—The estimated receipts of hogs today is 27,000, and of cattle 10,000 head.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 13.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
July	73½	74½
Sept	69⅝	69⅝
CORN—		
July	25½	25⅝
Sept	26⅝	26⅝
OATS—		
July	18¼	18⅜
Sept	18⅜	18⅜
PORK—		
July	$8 65	$8 67½
Sept	8 70	8 70
LARD—		
July	3 95	4 00
Sept	4 07½	4 10
RIBS—		
July	4 65	4 70
Sept	4 70	4 72½

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKGET.

Flour—Best patent, per barrel, $6.00; straights, per barrel, $5.50; clear flour, $5; low grades, $4.50.

Lard—Best, per pound, 8c; medium, 7c

Bacon—Western, 7½c per pound.

Hams—North Carolina, 11½c; Baltimore, 13c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arbuckles, 16@20c per pound; green coffee, 12*@20c.

Butter—Best country, 25c; country, 20c; western creamery, 30c.

Eggs—12½ c per dozen.

Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12½c; unevaporated, 10c; evaporated apples, 8c; unevaporated, 5c.

Chickens—Spring, 15@20c; old hens, 25@30c.

Cabbage—Per crate, $2; per head, 5@10c.

Beans—String, per crate, $1.75; per quart, 10c.

Squash—Per crate, $1.50.

Potatoes—Old, per bushel, 75c; new, per bushel, $2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, $5 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per head, 5@10c.

Radishes—Per bunch, 2½@5c.

Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.

Peas—Per peck, 25c; per quart, 5c.

Tomatoes—Per dozen, 50c.

Onions—Per bunch, 5c; seven bunches for 25c.

Spinnage—Per bushel, 60c; per peck, 20c.

Bananas—Per bunch, 75c@$1.50.

Lemons—Per box, 350 to 360 in a box, $2.75@3.50.

Peanuts—Per pound, 2*@4c, according to grade.

Pineapples—Each, 12@25c.

Oranges—Messina, per box, $2.50@4.00; California, per box, $3.50@4.50.

Apples—Per barrel, $3.50@4.50, according to grade.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, May 13.—Stocks.—The stock market was reactionary today under the influence of Washington rumors. The break in prices came in the afternoon when an unauthorized statement was put in circulation that the Senate foreign relations committee had decided to sidetrack the tariff bill until the Cuban belligerency resolution was disposed of. The actual news proved to be that the resolution went over until Monday to give the Senate committee more time to consider the information received from the state department. The declines extended to 1 per cent and over in St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In most instances losses were fractional. Sugar fell over a point and United States Leather preferred and American Tobacco also lost over 1 per cent. Rumors that the next divident due on United States Leather preferred would be passed met with an offer by a large commission house to pay ⅞ per cent for the dividend on 2,000 shares. The market closed dull and heavy.

Chicago, Ill., May 13.—Wheat.—The wheat market today had a strong undertone today from start to finish and the advance was checked only by the calls. Some selling early influenced by reported showers in California, but the crowd are so bullish now that they resent anything but strong news from that section. The principal motive of the day was the greatly improved export demand and if it continues we are undoubtedly at the commencemnt of an important advance, but the cash demand has been so fickle that the trade is afraid of it. Duluth reported large sales at highest premiums for many months. Seaboard clearances about 600,000 bushels and about 200,000 new business today. Liverpool markets came lower, but French cables again repeated reports of damage, placing the deficiency as high as 75,000,000 bushels.

Corn and Oats—Regained yesterday's decline. The corn market is in the verge of a clique of local traders, who were large buyers of calls today.

Provisions—Easy, with the exception of pork which found good buying.

KENNETT HARRIS & CO.

New York, May 13.—Cotton—There is absolutely nothing in the cotton market today worth putting pen to paper about. Quotations for futures in Liverpool closed 1½ points lower on the day. In New York the range of quotations has been exceedingly narrow, and business is at a standstill. Prices at 1 o'clock were practically where they were at the opening and about 1 point under last night. The reports from the cotton belt absorb most of the attention. They are better than for the past few days. The best reports continue to be received from Texas. Prices for print cloths in Fall River continue easy and quotations for them today are as low as they have ever been, 2 7-16c. The weather bulletin indicates more rain in most sections of the south and while this will probably be complained of, it may ultimately prove of great value to the plant in case of a dry season later on. The trouble with the market is that speculation appears to be dead as a result of very poor business conditions throughout the country.

PRICE, M'CORMICK & CO.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

1897.

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A COLORED SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

There is a place in the United States for a weekly of really high intellectual quality, and the American people have given THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE the compliment of a lavish welcome. During the past year THE WEEKLY was taken in over 245,000 families and read by about 1,250,000 people. Every effort will be made in 1897 to brighten and enrich the paper and make it necessary to thousands of new friends.

Patriotic, self-respecting and enterprising, THE TRIBUNE is fearless and scholarly in editorial comment on public affairs, steadfast in principle, and not whirled about with every gust of passion; and it exhibits in every issue the truly American qualities of quickness, directness, brilliancy and force. It has won from Democratic rivals, by its thoroughly American spirit, the admission that it commands the respect of all parties."

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a now well known and important part.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE ministers to all the sweet and wholesome interests of life; and it is distinctly a paper for families and for those who want the spirit and the editorials of the leading Republican paper of the United States. It has an excellent Agricultural page, a page of Science and Mechanics, a charming page especially for women, a strong array of market reports of unchallenged excellence, and book reviews, foreign letters, and bright miscellany, in addition to the news of the week.

It can usually be subscribed for with local county weeklies. Sample copies free.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is printed on Tuesday and Friday, and gives twice as much matter as The Weekly.

The craving for color on the part of the young, and even of other members of a family, has now been recognized by THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the publication of a colored supplement of 16 pages, with each Friday's paper. If not gratified in a proper way, the liking for pictures and innocent bright reading matter will incline many to seek in less desirable publications that which they cannot find in their favorite paper. The jokes and quaint paragraphs, and the fifty or more political cartoons, humorous sketches and half-tones, and other amusing contents of the colored supplement will prove a welcome addition to the wiser and weightier parts of the paper. It is printed on superfine paper.

There is great need for a low-priced popular humorous weekly in this country. The present pictoral weeklies, whether printed in black or in colors, all sell for 10 cents a copy, or for $5.00 a year. THE TRIBUNE'S colored supplement is virtually a 5 cent pictoral weekly, in several colors, worth $2.50 a year. At this price, however, it would be expensive, if sold separately, but it is to be sent free to every subscriber to the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE who sends to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. This is a bargain, considering the fact that THE TRIBUNE is incapable of sending into any family anything which is unfit to be read there.

Sample copies of Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY (with colored supplement each Friday) will be sent to those who forward to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. Those who do not remit $2.00 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

DAILY, $8.00 a year. SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY $2.00. WEEKLY, $1.00, TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1897, with full election returns, out in January, 25 cents a copy. THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

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Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

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Daily and Sunday, 1 year 8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year 2 00

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We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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TWO EYES.

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H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
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Something that needs nickle plating, if so, send to us and we will give you a first-class job at reasonable rate. Send us your Bicycle when it needs repairing. We have a first-class workman in this department. We rent first-class wheels, and sell the prettiest and best wheel you have seen, The owler. Call to see them.

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JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk, Va., to Nashville, Tenn., via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Nashville to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south. Sleeping car Raleigh to Greensboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
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W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

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RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

Weather Report.

Washington, May 13.—For Virginia and North Carolina fair, except showers near the coast; westerly winds.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Friday, clearing.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	64	.42	N.	Cloudy.
Charlotte	68	.36	E.	Clear.
Wilmington	70	.82	S.	Cloudy.
Hatteras	70	.62	S. W.	Rain.
Washington	62	.92	S.	Pt'ly Cl'dy.
New York	60	.76	W.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 69; normal, 67; departure 2.

Total rainfall for the day, .54; normal, .20; departure, .34.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 4 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 134 degrees.

Deficiency of rainfall since May 1st, .43 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, .62 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The storm centre in the lake region has remained nearly stationary. The rainfall during the past twenty-four hours has been wide-spread and over some States very heavy. The largest amounts reported were 2.20 inches at Mobile, 2.96 at Knoxville, 1.88 at Washington and 1.10 at New York. Very heavy rains also occurred over Georgia.

The weather is generally cloudy or rainy, but has cleared over the Rocky Mountain slope and lower Mississippi valley. The temperature has fallen to freezing at Bismarck, N. D.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Local and Personal.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Simms have returned to the city.

Mrs. O. J. Carroll has returned from a visit to Duplin county.

Miss Annie Baker, of Greensboro, is in the city to the delight of her many admirers.

The Sunday school of the First Baptist church will go on a picnic to Thomasville in June.

Mrs. Annie Bailey and Miss Annie Bailey Jones are visiting Mr. G. W. Sanderlin in Washington, D. C.

The Governor cannot go to Charlotte May 20th. As stated yesterday, Major Hayes and Col. Harrell will attend.

Rev. B. L. Whitman, D.D., president of Columbia University, Washington, D. C., arrived yesterday afternoon and is the guest of President Meserve, of Shaw University. Dr. Whitman will deliver the address at the closing exercises of Shaw University this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, as represented in Lodge No. 3, held a "rally meeting" at their hall last night. Several excellent speeches were made, and interesting reports made by the grand officers, showing a good increase in membership and the work being well done.

Mary Hass was given thirty days in the work house yesterday by Mayor Russ for disorderly conduct on the occasion of the fire at her house in East Raleigh Wednesday afternoon. As soon as she has served this term she will have to stand trial on the charge of arson, there being strong reason for the suspicion that the house was set on fire by her to spite her husband.

Sheriff George Pritchard, of Mitchell county, brought a white man, R. M. Daniels, to the State prison for a term of seven years. Daniels killed a man in a drunken row. Sheriff Pritchard said that snow was ten inches deep in the road in his county Sunday before last. Judge Adams held the Mitchell court last week, and he made a splendid impression there, as he does everywhere else.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

T. A. Hunter, Greensboro; J. P. Petty, New York; G. P. Johnson, S. A. L.; E. S. Eliel, Philadelphia; C. A. Dixon, Lindsay Davis, New York; John Ludlow, Winston; J. W. C. Brittingham and wife, Baltimore; H. Hirsh, Danville, Va.; Geo. R. Pritchard, Bakersville; F. T. Ward, G. C. Lamb, North Carolina; Frank Hart, Tarboro; C. F. Brown, New York; Jas. A. Bryan, New Bern; J. B. Douglass, Richmond; J. Zeb. Waller, Burlington; E. A. Baughman W. A. Stevenson, Richmond; Miss Carrie Holt, Miss Strowper, Burlington; T. D. Turner, Hillsboro; Geo. H. Bennett, Goldsboro; S. B. Rosenbaum, Richmond; J. L. Borden, Goldsboro; J. K. Whitlin, M. H. Aycock, North Carolina.

Plymouth State Normal School.

We have received a handsome invitation to the commencement exercises of Plymouth State Normal School, to be held at Plymouth, N. C., May 24-28. The program is as follows:

Public Debate—Monday, May 24, 7:30 p. m.
Sociable—Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Exhibition—Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.
Annual Oration—Thursday, 8 p. m., by Rev. L. F. Sharp, of Harrelsville, N. C.
Graduating Exercises—Friday, 7:30 p. m.

A worthy Compliment.

The Governor's Guard did the elegant at their last meeting, when they elected Mr. H. S. Leard, the popular traveling passenger agent of the S. A. L., an honorary member of the company.

The compliment to Mr. Leard was worthily bestowed and no one appreciates the act more than he does.

Mr. Leard is one of the most efficient and popular young railroad men in the State.

Card of Thanks.

The president and members of the Ladies' Memorial Association desire to thank most cordially the young gentlemen who so kindly organized the band which furnished the music on the last Memorial day, thereby adding greatly to the enjoyment of all present on that occasion.

They also wish to thank Mr. Steinmetz for the very beautiful flowers which he sent to the hall and which were afterwards used at the cemetery.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

CONVENTION AT WORK

(Continued from fifth page.)

this is a high price, I believe we should buy it. I believe if this convention endorses the action of the trustees and every member of the convention goes to work in ten years the property will be paid for and the school will have entered upon such an area of prosperity as it has never enjoyed before, for Dr. Smedes will then have the clergy and the laity of North Carolina behind him.

Mr. Batchelor said that it might be surprising for a diffident, modest young man like himself to speak on a subject which was so closely associated with ladies of the State. He was not yet convinced that this price was not very high, but yet there are two sides to every man, the head and the heart. The man who acts solely from the head I may admire, but I cannot love. My emotions have been moved tonight and I favor the resolution, although I still think the price high.

The Rev. Mr. Bronson favored buying the property.

Rev. Mr. Horner, of Oxford, said that he had seven sisters who attended St. Mary's, but he arose to speak on a more practical line. He gave some suggestions regarding raising the fund.

Rev. Mr. Plummer also offered a few remarks.

Mr. Battle said that he thought the convention should be very careful in assuming this debt.

Mr. Cooper, of Henderson, said that it was not pleasant to sound the discordant note, but he argued that it would be cheaper to rent the property than to purchase it. So far as St. Mary's was concerned he was anxious for the church to have the property, but it will cost $60,000 before you are through and the question is can we undertake this debt. He also contended that 6 per cent interest was entirely too high for this large amount.

Mr. Irving, of Durham, said that Mr. Cooper had presented some strong facts and he endorsed these facts. "It has been said that fools build houses and wise men live in them," and there is a danger that this may be the result in this case. But we do not take the interest in the school now that we will when we know that we own it. He believed that his property could be bought and that a fifth of this sum could be raised in this church tonight. I never heard the bishop talk like he did tonight. Why, if he preached that way he would convert the nation. I felt like putting my hand in my pocket and paying the $50,000 myself and if I had had it my family would have been in jeopardy.

Rev. Mr. Fort said that there was another feature of the question which has not been considered. The State has opened a great girl's school and since we must compete with that school the tuition must be greatly reduced if we are to have church education for girls in North Carolina. I believe it will be necessary to raise $100,000 if we have this State school to contend with.

The committee then arose and reported that they had considered the resolutions and recommended their adoption.

Mr. H. A. London said he did not think a debt should be contracted when the money was not in sight to pay it.

Dr. Lewis said that he was very much concerned by the remarks of these gentlemen. If this property isn't purchased now I believe the death knell of St. Mary's is rung. He did not believe the money could be raised every year for the payment of the rent. He thought the property should be purchased.

Mr. Battle said that there is a saying that many church men make schools succeed but very few churches make their schools succeed. He thought that some changes in the policy of the school must be made, and while he had great misgivings and doubt still he would vote for the purchase of the school rather than to lose it.

Mr. C. E. Johnson favored the purchase of the property in a plain business like talk, which was pronounced by many the best of the evning.

Several other delegates participated in the debate. The resolutions were each adopted by the convention separately with a change in resolution 3 and 4, so as to make the appointment of the bishop confined to this diocese.

The convention then adjourned until this morning.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

The Noble Workers Hold Council—Daughters of the King Today.

While the Episcopal convention is absorbing much attention yet the meetings of the women are not to be overlooked. These noble women, always ready to obey the commands of their Savior, are ever found in the lead in every good work. Yesterday the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal church held an all-day session in the chapel of Christ church. They were addressed by the bishop. Rev. Mr. Horner, of Oxford, spoke and many interesting reports were read.

The fourth annual meeting of the Diocesan Council of the Daughters of the King, of North Carolina, will meet in the chapel of Christ church today. The holy communion will be celebrated at 7:30 a. m.; at 10 a. m., meeting of the officers; 10:30 a. m., meeting of the council. Rev. M. M. Marshall, D.D., will deliver the address of welcome. This will be followed by:

Address by Rev. C. L. Hoffmann; president's address; report of diocesan secretary; reports of chapters; general conference; relation of chapters to council and council officers; hymn No. 586; collects; adjournment.

The council will meet again at 4 p. m. The program for the afternoon council is: Prayer; hymn; address by Mr. S. S. Nash, of Tarboro, N. C.; conference; the daughters at work, St. Agnes' chapter, Winston, N. C.; the power of self-denial, St. Hilda's chapter, Charlotte, N. C.; think nothing, do nothing, say nothing that may injure ourselves, our neighbors or His holy work—Emmanuel chapter, Warrenton, N. C.; election of officers; election of council; delegate and alternate; five-minute speeches by volunteers; question box; prayer; adjournment.

After Chart Agents.

It seems that the chart agents have invaded Yadkin county now. Yesterday the superintendent of public instruction received a letter from Mr. E. L. Green, chairman of the Yadkin County board of education, in which he stated that agents were making an extended canvass of the county, showing recommendations which were quite flattering in their tone, and asked the superintendent what he had best do under the circumstances.

Mr. Mebane answered that he thought it would be best for him to look out for the school fund. That as a rule these maps and charts were not worth more than from $3 to $5, and it would be his duty to see to it that the educational funds for the poor children of thisc ounty were not spent foolishly.

FATE OF CAPTAIN ROMEYN

PAPERS IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR.

Dismissal From the Service Indicated by the Proceedings Since the Court Martial.

New York, May 13.—Captain Henry Romeyn, of the Fifth Infantry, who was tried at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, will not learn the decision of the court until it has been passed upon by President McKinley and Secretary Alger. As Captain Romeyn reaches the age of retirement June 1st, it is obvious that the evidence and findings of the court will immediately be reviewed by the President and Secretary of War, to whom they have been sent.

The fact that the President is to pass on the case is significant and indicative of the court's judgment, which is probably dismissed from the service. There is said to be also a strong recommendation that the regulation which makes it compulsory for an officer's family to reside at the post where the officer is stationed be annulled.

The findings of the court and the evidence reached General Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, last Monday. They have been carefully reviewed by General Merritt and Assistant Judge Advocate Colonel Barr. If the decision of the court had been finally confirmed, rejected or altered by General Merritt and Col. Barr, the result of the trial would be made public here. But an officer cannot be dismissed from the service by court martial in time of peace without the approval of the President and the Secretary of War. Today, General Merritt caused it to be announced that all the evidence, as well as the findings of the court had been forwarded by the morning mail to Washington, and that final disposition of the case was entirely out of the hands of the department of the East.

The inference that the court had ordered a dismissal has been strengthened by the refusal to entertain the charges preferred against Lieuts Bamford and O'Brien by Captain Romeyn.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Second Annual Convention Convenes Today.

Today the delegates of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will meet in their second annual convention of the Carolinas in Christ church. The first session will be held at 8 p. m. The subject of the evening will be the "Brotherhood of St. Andrew." Its noble work and Godly purpose will be discussed. The Brotherhood appeals to every man for it is the work of man for man.

Addresses will be made on "The need of the work" by Rev. J. F. Plummer.

"The call for workers" by Mr. Chas. F. McKesson.

"The kingdom of God," by Rev. I. W. Hughes.

This meeting will be full of interest and the public is cordially and heartily invited to attend this service. It is hoped that many will attend.

Beats Them All.

The cineograph, the most wonderful and improved of all of Edison's inventions, will be exhibited at the Academy of Music under the direction of Mr. J. N. Harrell, next Friday and Saturday evenings.

The cineograph is far superior to all the projectoscopes and kinetoscopes which have so far been shown in Raleigh, and the Raleigh people should take advantage of such an unusual opportunity.

The cineograph's power of projecting pictures is truly realistic.

Friday night all the college students and school children will be admitted free and other persons can secure seats at popular prices.

Educational Meeting Called.

The superintendent of public instruction has issued a call for a meeting of the State board of examiners to be held in the superintendent's office May 28th. The meeting is made necessary in order that examination papers, or rather, questions may be prepared for the county examiners July 1st, at which time they will examine the public school teachers.

To Arrive Today.

Mr. R. A. Cobb, State librarian, returned yesterday from Morganton, where he went to perfect arrangements for the moving of his family from that town to Raleigh. He expects his wife and daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. C. Cobb, to arrive today, and as has been heretofore stated they will occupy a residence on Salisbury street.

CABINET OFFICERS CALLED.

Nhe President Held Conferences Nearly All Day.

Washington, May 13.—All the members of the cabinet were callers at the White House during the day, an unusual thing, except on cabinet day.

Secretary Sherman came early in the morning before the crowd. Secretary Long and Judge Day had their interesting interview from 10:30 until nearly 12, during which a dozen Senators and a score of Representatives were turned away without seeing the President. This call of Secretary Long's, in fact, prevented much in the way of office seekrs' news from showing itself. During the afternoon Secretaries Gage, Bliss and Alger, Attorney General McKenna and Postmaster General Gary were all in conference with the President.

Among those turned away by the interviews with Cabinet officers were Senators Deboe, Platt, Elkins, Thurston, Pritchard and Wellington. These names are almost always an "open sesame" to President McKinley's private doors.

Ancient History Regarding the Bicycle.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Mr. Yaug Yu, who was Mr. Wang Wu's predecessor in the Embassy, did not take kindly to the bicycle. He said they were used extensively in China over 2,000 years ago, but that on account of the women of that country, who rode not wisely but too well and neglected their husbands and children and household affairs, the Emperor abolished the manufacture of wheels in the Flowery Kingdom.

WILKESBORO HOTEL.

Chas. L. Zoll, Proprietor.

People desiring to spend the summer months among the mountains will do well to consult Chas. L. Zoll, proprietor Wilkesboro Hotel, Wilkesboro, N. C.

For reference in Raleigh, Miss Minnie Bledsoe.

ARMISTICE DELAYED.

The Sultan Will Wait Until His Troops Take Domoko.

Constantinople, May 13.—Another meeting of the powers was held today. After the meeting, Baron Von Calice the Austrian ambassador, visited the Porte and again urged that an armistice be declared. There is nothing reliable to show that the Porte signified its willingness to order a cessation of hostilities.

The opinion in Turkish circles is that the Porte will not consent to an armistice until the Turkish forces occupy Domoko, the position now held by the Greeks. News of the occupation of this place is momentarily expected.

Ate Poisoned Ice Cream.

Chestown, Pa., May 13.—As the result of eating poisoned ice cream, eleven persons are now dangerously ill at this place. The victims are members of the family of William Ford, who partook liberally at dinner on Sunday last and have been in bed since. The cream has been sent to Baltimore for analysis.

Special Rates via Southern Railway.

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets May 15 to 18, inclusive, Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, at $6.55 for round trip, limited 15 day's from date of sale.

Commencement State Normal and Industrial School.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C., and return, at $3.30 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 14th to 20th, inclusive.

Annual Commencement Salem Female Academy.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Winston-Salem, N. C., and return at $4.10 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 29th.

Commencement Exercises Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge, N. C., May 23-25, 1897.

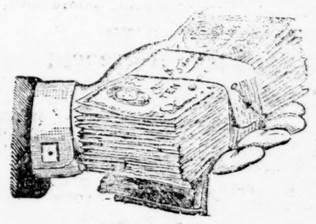
For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C. to Kernersville, N. C., and return at $3.75 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 23rd to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 30th, '97.

Annual Episcopal Council of Diocese of Eastern Carolina.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Goldsboro, N. C., and return at $2.50 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th, 19th and 20th, limited, good to return until May 25th, '97.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS, T. A. Southern Railway, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN, Supt.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.



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Our Prices.
Whiting Bros.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Proposal for Building.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Capital Club House in the city of Raleigh will be received until noon of June 1, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to L. A. Mahler, secretary of the Building Committee. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. E. EVERITT,
Chairman Building Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.—10 cents a hundred. At Tribune office.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to
Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to
J. R. JOHNSTON,
Mangr. for North and South Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.
[See advertisement.]

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A. B. STRONACH

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Our Own Import Orders.

In Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, and Men's Half Hose in Lisle and Cotton, 5c. per pair and 50c per dozen less than you will pay elsewhere

MEN'S BROWN, TAN AND BLACK HALF HOSE,
15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Ladies' Tan and Black Hose,
15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Initial letter stamped free of charge on purchases of half dozen pairs.

FASHIONS FOR MAY—Fashions for May now ready, free to our Customers.

New Shoe Store!

SPECIAL SHOE BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
AT POPULAR PRICES.

$1.25 Black and Colored Oxford Ties at 75c.
Finer grades from $1.25 up.
$2.50 and $3.00 Russet and Ox-blood Shoes for men $1.98.
Finer grades from $2.25 up.
$1.00 Misses' Oxford Ties at 60c.
Don't fail to visit this great Shoe Sale.

S. C. POOL,
LEADER OF LOW PRICES.
130 Fayetteville Street.
SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

ICE CREAM SODA.

That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right"

FOR 5c.

Also all other Soda Fountain Drinks.

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER to educate?
Why not write
PEACE INSTITUTE,
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You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry. JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A.
(University Virginia.

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FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

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Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Southern General Assembly), meets in Charlotte, May 20th, and will be in session for ten days. It is one of the largest and most representative religious assemblies in the Union. During its sessions the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER will have the most complete reports of its proceedings, and the paper will be sent to any address in the United States for entire session of ten days for 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order. Address
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Charlotte, N. C.

IMPORTANT

To Justices of the Peace and County Officers.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Manual of Law and Forms

Is now ready. This valuable book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, including the Laws of 1897. It is a Library of itself for Justices of the Peace and County Officers, and is indispensable. It contains all the Legal Forms, the Statutory Law, Marriage Ceremony. The Duties and Powers of Justices of Peace and County Offices and a Complete Fee Bill.

In fact The North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms is the one book that every Magistrate and County Officer must have for properly conducting their office.

Price, by Mail, $2.00.

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